Humber
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 303 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
27th Dec. 1925	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7 622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares.

	London,	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,096	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Dec.	KARAPARA	East & S Afr'ca.
24th ,,	BARPETA	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi.
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O BOX:— 122.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. MAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SECOND CHANCE.

We hope that you will not let go this chance as you did for the first.
Another lot of 300 BLANKETS just received from the manufacturers and we are offering at the old rate i.e., Rs. 3-15-0 each. Size 84" x 54". A. M. HAJEE YOUSUFF SAIT AND SONS, Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY.
R554

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departu
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama	5303	th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan'
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th ,,	27th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Yen.

Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengt.en	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Haukow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 307.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd, Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Suba. Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2% PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reservod Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency. Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER. Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar:—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparation and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1228.

THE
GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
LIBERAL BONUS DECLARED.
GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to —
(1) S. R. SARDESAI, Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond.)
Manager Head Office, AJMER.
NOTE:—Wanted AGENTS on Liberal Commission.

AMRUTANJAN
1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply, Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER, very strong in English for a Local High School. Apply to Post Box No 108. General Post Office, Bombay.
A R560

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd. Good knowledge of Company management and accounts essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 628, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22371

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc.: Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925.
22361

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited., good knowledge of company management and accounts essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22366

WANTED.—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAEKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22348

HOUSES _ FLATS TO LET

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an Optician, TO LET a portion of a shop on best locality of Hornby Road, next to Empire Cinema. Apply Mr. DASTOOR. Fort Cash Chemists, Hornby Road Fort.
C R586

TO LET—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION. Best part of Hornby Road, about 500 sq. ft., in addition to about 160 sq. ft., open space. Apply to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 22327

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious FIRST FLOOR of Allbless Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides, consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms Cook and Bath Rooms and a large front verandah. Rent Rs. 125 per month.
C R571

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

AT NASIK—Large HOUSE, centrally situated, near junction Chandvadkar Street and Main Road, five-storeyed, two courtyards, ground 870 square yards. Good opportunity for Bhatias and rich people. Rs. 50,000 or reasonable offer C. V. PENDSE, behind Vishrambag, Poona City.
G22316

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40,000 repayable by 31st December 1925, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE ALLIANCE LAHORE.—Assists Parties seeking matches for their sons and daughters according to its scheme to the best of its Power. No Registration fee is charged and no reward amount is fixed. Whatever one gladly and voluntarily promises to pay on success, Alliance thankfully agrees. Write to-day for this most beneficial and cheapest scheme.
R532

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LINO, American Model No. 14, used only for two years. Excellent condition, complete with matrices and accessories. Unique opportunity for Press owners. Apply with offer to the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R554

ELECTRIC PUMP SETS for House Service and General Duty, suitable for all standard A.C. and D.C. Circuits. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K22306

HOTELS

MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL.

FIRST Class Boarding and Lodging. A grand palatial bungalow, commanding excellent scenery for Rajas Jagirdars, Merchants, Chiefs, Gentlemen, Officials etc., etc Also separate family quarters. For particulars, etc., apply to GOVINDJI VASANJI, Chowk Hall, Matheran or Grant Road, Bombay.
22373

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	137
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A large Export Import House in Soerabaya (Java) desires to work as Commission Agents for exporting of all sorts of Java produce, just as Sugar, Hard and Soft Molasses, Tapioca, etc., etc. in all the principal ports of India. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R553

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new. Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted Re. 1 ea., Blades, Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6, As. 2 ea.; "OGEE" automatic stropper for ordinary razors Rs. 8-8 Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Jordan's "Old Faithful" Razors. Rs. 7 each. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Hornby Road.
T. R 398

SINGER-SEWING MACHINE new—hand and foot for cash or hire available at the Company, Suparibag Road, Vasant Building, Parel Bombay.
A 564

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE LEGAL MAXIM DIARY is useful to layers, judges and others. A LEGAL MAXIM or a PRIVY COUNCIL or HGIH COURT ruling opens every page. Price Re.1. THE UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Lahore.
L 22351

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION and CATTLE SHOW will be held at Ellichpur (Berar) on the 3rd and 4th January 1925. All persons interested in Agriculture are cordially invited to send good specimens of various crops and cattle. The Exhibition contains a Forest and Industrial Section also and exhibits in the section will be welcome. Gold and Silver Medals, cups and Certificates will be awarded to the best Exhibits.

Firms dealing in Agricultural Machinery are requested to send implements at the show. Arrangements will be made for their demonstration.

All correspondence should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Agricultural Exhibition, Ellichpur.

D. V. REGE,
President Agricultural Exhibition.
19-12-24. 22352

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the road over the Bund Road Bridge at Poona over the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railway will be entirely CLOSED to all traffic between the 2nd of January, 1925 and the 2nd of April, 1925, while the bridge is being re-constructed.

T. FRASER,
Actg. Superintending Engineer.
Bombay Division & Works.
Sundg. Engineer's Office,
G. I. P. Rly. Parel, 9th Dec., 1924. 22348

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SUB-OVERSEER on 80-4-100. The applicant should have undergone proper training in any recognized Engineering institution and should be capable of managing both out-door and office work. Applications with copies of certificates and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 5th January, 1925.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality
22365

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

MESSES. NARANDAS RAJARAM & COMPANY will REMOVE to:—NAVSARI CHAMBERS, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay 1, from 27th December 1924.

The Registered Office of the following Companies will also be removed to the above address:—

SURAT CITY PRESS CO., LTD.,
KARAULI GINNING & PRESS FACTORY, LTD.
BROACH CITY PRESS CO., LTD.
R567

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC SPORTS YEOTMAL

10th to 13th January, 1925.

Open to all in C.P. and Berar.

HIS EXCELLENCY Dr. Sir Frank Sly Governor Patron of the Provincial Olympic Committee.

In all 46 items of Competition.

Final date for sending Entries is 5th January, 1925.

For particulars write to:—
Dr. S.K. KANE,
Secretary,
Olympic Sports, Yeotmal.
22364

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

IN connection with the Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum during Christmas week, a temporary station named "Thalakwadi," situated about 2 miles South of Belgaum will be opened for passengers. Thalakwadi station is close to the Congress Camp.

All trains, except mail trains, will stop at this station on and from the 20th instant.

DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
M. & S. M. Rly., Belgaum.
22342

PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University which will be vacant after April 30, 1925. Applicants should be Graduates of position with experience of University affairs. The Registrar shall be a whole-time officer. The salary offered is Rs. 750 per mensem, rising to Rs. 1,000 in five years by annual increment of Rs. 50 with benefit of Provident Fund. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the REGISTRAR, Patna University, Patna, on or before the 31st January, 1925.

R. SHAW,
Registrar,
Patna University.
22131

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1908.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19726 Agents.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A FIRST and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of sixteen annas in the rupee has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid on and after the 5th day of January, 1925 at the Registered Office of the Company at 17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between 1 and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days excepting Saturdays and Holidays to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by us on the production of the dividend warrants duly stamped and signed.

Dated, this 22nd day of Decr. 1924.

M.A. DAVAR
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
22367

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer 'Luzon Maru' are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 23rd of December, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of landing, after which they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the immoveable properties described in Part First Nos. 1 to 17 of the particulars hereinbelow mentioned and of the machinery, etc., mentioned in Part Second of the said particulars and of the yarn and cloth in process and stores belonging to the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and held on the Mill premises at Ahmedabad on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1924, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, our clients, who were the highest bidders at the said auction were declared to be the purchasers of the said immoveable properties, machinery yarn, cloth, stores, etc., etc. Any person having any claim to or interest in the said immoveable properties or in the machinery, yarn in process and stores, lying on the said Mill premises by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

REFERRED TO ABOVE.

PART I.

FIRSTLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 491/1, containing by admeasurement 22 gunthas in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka Zilla Tukdi, Ahmedabad (in the registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad) bounded on the East by S. No. 491/2 on the West by S. No. 502, on the South by S. No. 502 and on the North by S. No. 491/2 taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Patel Kandas Venidas, Govind Ranchod, Somabhai Ranchhod by a registered rent note dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at the annual rental for this land and S. No. 492 of Rupees 310-9-6 The revenue assessment on this land is Rs. 3 payable by the lessors.

This is entered in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa at entry No. 661 and No. 670.

SECONDLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 491/B, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, admeasuring 2 acres and 16 gunthas each, in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 492, on the West by S. Nos. 491/1 and 501, on the South by the Lane leading to the Bora's Roza and on the North by S. No. 493, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Madhabhai Lakhmichand of Haripur by a registered rent note, dated 18th day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, at an annual rental of Rupees 304-14-3, three hundred and four rupees fourteen annas and pies three. The revenue assessment for this S. No. is rupees twelve payable by the lessor.

The entry for this in the Record of Rights is at Nos. 662 and 663 and 85.

THIRDLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey No. 492, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 36 gunthas (three gunthas being Karaba) in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by the Nalia (lane) leading to Saraspur, on the West by S. No. 491 on the South by the lane leading to the Bora's Roza, and on the North by S. No. 493, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Kandas Venidas and others along with S. No. 491 by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, at the annual rental for both the fields of Rupees three hundred and ten, annas nine and pies six. The revenue assessment for this S. No. is rupees nine payable by the lessors.

The entries for this S. number in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 664 and 664A.

FOURTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 493, admeasuring 4 acres and 25 gunthas, its Kharaba in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East of the Naila leading to Saraspur, on the West by S. Nos. 498 and 497, on the South by S. Nos. 491 and 492 and on the North by S. Nos. 491 and 495, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Shanker Fatesing of Mouza Asarwa, by a registered rent note dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, annas eight and pies four. The revenue assessment for this is Rupees twenty-three payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 665 and 341.

The rent note is registered on sixth February, one thousand, nine hundred and six, and entered in Book 1, Vol. 688, pp. 358-371 at No. 411a.

FIFTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari Field S. No. 494, admeasuring 2 acres and 30 gunthas, sub-divided into two equal Sub-division of 1 acre and 15 gunthas each, in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 493 and on the North by the Road leading to Naroda, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Jijibhai Bechardas and Patel Tricumlal Kahandas, both of Mouze Asarwa by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental is rupees three hundred, fifty-three, annas twelve and pies two. The revenue assessment on this land is rupees thirteen payable by the lessor.

The entry of this in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 666 and 667.

SIXTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 495, admeasuring 2 acres and 22 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 494, on the West by S. Nos. 498 and 497, on the South by S. No. 493 and on the North by the Road leading to Naroda taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Nausa Kasandas residing in Ahmedabad, Kalupur Bhandari Pole, by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental of rupees three hundred thirty-four, annas three and pies ten. The revenue assessment on this land is Rupees thirteen payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at No. 668.

SEVENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 496, containing by admeasurment 1 acre and 10 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Dascroi Taluka, Zilla, and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 495, on the West by S. No. 500 on the South by S. No. 497 and on the North by Road to Naroda, taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Patel Chatur Chaka, by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental of rupees one hundred and sixty-three. The revenue assessment on this Survey number is rupees six payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Records of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 669.

EIGHTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey number 497/1 admeasuring 27 gunthas, in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey No. 497/2, on the West by Survey Nos. 499 and 500, on the South by Survey No. 498/2 and on the North by Survey No. 500 and road to Naroda taken by the Agents, the Company on permanent lease from Maganlal Haribhai of Asarwa, by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, along with Survey No. 498/1, the rent for both being Rs. 206-4-0, two hundred and six and annas four, per year. The revenue assessment for this Survey number is Rs. 4 (four) payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 670.

NINTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey Number 497, Pot No. 2, admeasuring 1 acre and 21 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Dascroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by the fields of Nansa Kasandas and others, on the West by fields bearing Survey Numbers 497/1 and 500, on the South by Survey Number 498/1 and on the North by the fields of Patel Chaturbhai Chakabhai and Naroda Road taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Bhikabhai Gopaldas, by a registered rent note, dated 18th February, 1906, and along with S. No. 498/2, at an annual rental of Rs. 308-2-5, three hundred and eight, annas two and pies five. The revenue assessment for this Survey Number is Rs. 10 (ten) payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Right is at Nos. 671, 151.

TENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field, Survey No. 498/1, admeasuring 36 gunthas in the vilage of Mouze Asarwa in Taluka, North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi, and Peta Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by the field Survey No. 493 of Shanker Datesing and the Nalia (Lane) leading to Saraspur on the West by Survey Number 498/2, on the South by Kasibass Roja and on the North by Survey No. 487/2 taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company along with Survey Number 497/1 from Maganlal Haribhai of Asarwa by a registered rent note bearing date the 18th day of January, 1906, the annual rental for both being Rs. 206-4-0 two hundred and six and annas four. The revenue assessment for this land is Rs. 6 six payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at entry No. 672.

ELEVENTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey Number 498 Pot No. 2, admeasuring 33 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Dascroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey No. 498/1, on the West by Nayak Kasibass Roja and fields of Pagi Ranaji Nathuji and others, on the South by Sayad's Roja and on the North by field No. 497/1 taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Bhikabhai Gopaldas by a registered rent note, dated 18th January, 1906, along with Survey Number 497/2 at an annual rental of Rs. 308-2-5 three hundred and eight, annas two and five pies. The revenue assessment for this Survey Number is Rs. 5 five payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights is at No. 673.

TWELFTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey Number 499, admeasuring 1 acre and 23 gunthas in the village of Asarwa in North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi, and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey Number 497 and 498, on the West by Survey Number 501, on the South by Survey Number 502 and on the North by Survey No. 500 taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company, from Ranaji Nathuji and others, by a registered rent note dated 18th January, 1906, with Survey Number 500/2 at an annual rental of Rs. 235-5-3. The revenue assessment for this Survey Number is Rs. 12 twelve payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Number 674.

THIRTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey Number 500/1 containing by admeasurement 1 acre in the village of Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-district of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey Numbers 496 and 497, on the West by Survey Number 500/2, on the South by Survey Number 499 and on the North by the Naroda Road, taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Pinjara Rasulbhai Abdulla and others by a registered rent note, dated 18th January, 1906, with Survey Number 501/1 at an annual rental of Rs. 334-3-10 three hundred and thirty-four, three annas and pies ten The revenue assessment on this Survey Number is Rs. 7 seven payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 675.

FOURTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey Number 500/2, measuring 20 gunthas in the village of Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey Number 500/1 on the West by Naroda on the South by Survey Number 501 and on the North by Naroda Road, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Kanaji Nathuji and others by a registered rent note dated 18th January 1906, with Survey No. 499 at an annual rental of Rs. 235-5-3. The revenue assessment for this Survey No. is Rs. 3 three payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this in the Record of Rights in the village of Asarwa is at No. 676.

FIFTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey No. 501/1, admeasuring 1 acre and 22 gunthas in the village of Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey Number 499, on the West by Survey Number 501/2, on the South by Survey Number 502 and on the North by Survey Number 500 and road to Naroda taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Pinjara Rasulbhai and others by a registered rent note dated 18th January, 1906 with Survey Number 500/1 at an annual rental of Rs. 334-3-10. The revenue assessment on this Survey No. is Rs. 10 ten payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is entry No. 677.

SIXTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey No. 501/2 admeasuring 36 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey No. 501/1 on the West by the field, Survey No. 501/3 on the South by Survey No. 502 on the North by the Naroda Road, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company by a registered rent note bearing date the 18th January 1906, from Mohanlal Nagardas along with Survey Number 501/3 at an annual rental of Rs. 101-1-2 one hundred and one, one anna and two pies. The revenue Assessment on this Survey No. is Rs. 4 payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights is at No. 678, 122.

The rent note is registered on 8th February, 1906 and entered in Book 1 Vol. 698 pp. 368-377 at No. 382a.

SEVENTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 501/3, containing by admeasurement 5 gunthas in the village of Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka. Tukdi and Peta Tukdi Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-district of Ahmedabad bounded on the East by S. No. 501/2 on the West by the Naroda Road, on the South by S. No. 502 and on the North by the Naroda taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Mohanlal Nagardas by a registered rent note dated 18th January, 1906, along with S. No. 500/2 at an annual rental of Rs. 101-1-2. The revenue assessment on this Survey Number is Rs. 8-12-0 payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 678.

PART II.

Engines, Boiler, Machinery (comprising 2380 Spindles and 685 Looms) implements, mill gear, mill-wright tools, fixtures, plant, fittings, utensils, articles and things.

PART III.

Yarn and Cloth in process and stores.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1924.

MULLA & MULLA,
22363 Purchaser's Attorneys.

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm of Messrs. Callian Moti & Co., carrying on business as Milliners and Dress Makers at Esplanade Cross Road has been dissolved as from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat, 1981, and since the last mentioned date Mr. Motilal Callianji has been carrying on the said business in the name of Callian Moti & Co., on his own account and has taken over all the assets and outstandings of the said firm. All persons indebted to the said firm should therefore pay the amounts due by them to the said Messrs. Callian Moti & Co., to the said Motilal Callianji and not to any retired partner in the said firm.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. Motilal Callianji.

22369

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 2121/32226 of 1924.

Bai MANEKBAI, wife of Dwarkadas Kalliandas, residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Dr. J. S. NERURKAR, (2) V. V. RANE, (3) SUNDERRAO BABAJEE RAIKAR, Nos. 1 and 2 being the Joint Honorary Secretaries and No. 3 being the Hon. Treasurer of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society for themselves and on behalf of all the other Members of the said Society ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. I, R. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Notice is hereby given that the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above Suit on 10th December, 1924, in this Honourable Court against the Defendants abovenamed, on behalf of themselves and other members of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society praying :—

(a) For the possession of the first floor of plaintiff's property, situate in Bhai Jiwanji's Lane near Thakurdwar, bearing Street No. 1, and occupied by the defendants for the Society's School—(the ground of ejectment being termination of tenancy.)

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Monday the 19th January, 1925.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1924.

D. M. DARUWALLA,
Registrar.
R573

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 12th day of December, 1924, by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw Co., Attorneys for the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the mortgagees of the properties, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, the mortgagors, under a Decree, dated 27th February, 1923, in Suit No. 246 of 1923 of the Bombay High Court in which the Central Bank of India, Ltd. are the plaintiffs and the mortgagors and others are the defendants and, an Order dated the 14th day of July, 1924, in the said Suit, our clients Messrs. SHERIFF DEWJI GANJI AND DAWOODBHOY SENEY were the highest bidders and purchasers of the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Firstly all that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages and buildings thereon) situate on the South side of Souter Street on the Agripada Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 971 square yards or thereabouts and which is on the North by the Souter Street aforesaid, on the East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate, on the South by the land of the said Trustees laid out as a service passage and on the West by Plot No. 31 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 33 of the said Estate and bears New Survey No. 3527 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099(3) Street No. 33 And

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the South side of Souter Street aforesaid which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and West by the land first hereinabove described on the East by Plot No. 35 and on the South by the said service passage and which said piece of land bears new Survey No. 3527 and is assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4099(3), Street No. 33.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1924.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

22368

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLCADER alias MAHOMEDALLY ABDULCADUR alias M. ABDOOLCADER of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay...Deceased

HUSEINABOO, widow of the deceased of Surat Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Begumpura ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of December, 1924.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

22370

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Another Mighty Million-Dollar Universal Super-Jewel Picture
"FOOLISH WIVES"
featuring the Screen's greatest Director and Star,
VON STROHEIM
ALL THE ELEVEN PARTS COMPLETE
in one show. A splendid opportunity to see this Film from the beginning right upto the end.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Revolving Shows: Ticket-holders of Box, Sofa and 1st Class can enter the show any time, and see the remaining parts in the next show with the same ticket.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT !
Another Glorious Superb Universal Production
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
A Complete Drama in 8 Reels featuring.
VON STROHEIM
in exactly the Similar role of the ardent admirer of Wine, Women and Love !
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
A Drama of thrilling incidents in the Alpine Mountains.
COMING SATURDAY NEXT
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE, PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE BENJAMIN'S ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of specially made-to-order artistic household furniture, by Benjamin, Robert, and Wimbridge, Marble statues, figures, and pedestals, bronze figures, with electric fittings, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, and wall brackets, gramophones, clocks, one fill sized billiard table by E. Wimbridge, Harichand's full sized steel safe, one five seater Humber and Adullphia motor cars and one 3 h.p. new Imperial motor cycle, etc., etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., Auctioneers, TO-MORROW, the THURSDAY the 25th day of December, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Munim Villa", corner of Nepean Sea Road, and Narayen Dabholker Road, by order of Naserwanji Patel, Esq., will sell artistic household furniture by Robert, Benjamin, and Wimbridge, comprising square dining table, Morocco seat arm chair mirror back side boards, glass, cupboards, rich oil paintings, with rich frames, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall cabinets book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, venetian glass wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, Harichand's fire proof safe, full size billiard table by Wimbridge, clocks, large China jars, manoganised single bedsteads, handsome mirror door almyrahs, rich, majolica flower stands one 5-seater Humber, one 7-seater Adullphia motor car and one 3 h.p. motor cycle, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Texas Oil Company, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 29th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at Sorab House, Marzban Road Fort, the entire stock of office furniture such as roll top office, large and small writing table, revolving chairs, 1 American automatic Diebold safe 68" by 38, 2 Godrej's Safes, size 43 by 31, steel and wooden file cabinets, almost new Underwood typewriters, large copy, 36 by 26, wooden cupboard, cashier counter, with brass railings, cheque protectograph electric lamps and fans, typewriter table, etc., etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-30 P. M.
JAMES McGRATH Ltd.
Presents.
"OUR CABARET"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE KID"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
in "TROUBLE"

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK
SITA VANVAS.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during This Week
Thrilling and sensational film
"VIR AHIR"
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY
PLEASE NOTE TIME FOR SHOWS
Daily four shows at :—5, 7, 9, 11.
Extra shows on :—
Sat : Sunday, and X'mas Holidays (24th, 25th and 26th) 3 P. M.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay
on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Dec. 1924 at 8 p.m.
SHARADA
on THURSDAY, the 25th Dec 1924 at 3 p.m.
VIDYAHARAN
on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 8-30 p.m.
SHAP SAMBHRAM
on SUNDAY, the 28th Dec. 1924 at 3 p.m.
SAMSHAYAKALLOL
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 4, 6, 8, & 10.
"THE WANDERING JEW"
FEATURING ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR
MATHESON LANG.
Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.
A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT. UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.
A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23.

Ozarda, Hannaford, Calcutta.
Luzon Maru, Katrini, Kobe.
R. I. M. Polinarus, Henderson, Dabhol.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24.

Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
Boyne, Symons, Karachi.
Chybassa, Longhurst, Karachi.
Karapara, Bannehr, Durban.
Hakadate Maru, Kamyani, Kobe.
Ridderkerk, Kirumrer, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Dec. 23.

Steamer Catherin Apear for Antwerp.
Steamer Capo di Monti for Genoa.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ozarda, 3,036 tons, Captain J. Hannaford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, 2,876 tons, Captain Katrumi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Boyne:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Boyne, 2,181 tons, Captain E. E. Symons, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chybassa:—The P. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chybassa, 4,022 tons, Captain J. H. Longhurst, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Karapara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Karapara, 3,223 tons, Captain Bannehr, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hakodate Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hakodate Maru, 3,726 tons, Captain S. Kamyani, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Ridderkerk, 3,173 tons, Captain H. Karumrer, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Ashed
2 Caledonia 3353, London 3/1 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, 29/12, T M & Co.
5 Toba Maru 4285 Kobe 30/12 N Y Kaisha.
6 Sardinia 4108 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
9 Winkfield, 3,194, NF, 27/12, M M and Co.
9 Bassano, 2766, Karachi, 2/1 J F & Co.
10 Cracovia 4568 Trieste 1/1 L Triestino.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
15 Trevethoe 2770 Antwerp, 30/12 M M & Co.
17 Registan, 2615 Dunkirk 20/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

8 Baron Minto 2897, Cal. 24/12 Graham Trading Co.
10 & 11 Dara 3083 Mauritius 23/12 T M & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

C R Oran, 2397, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
C & E Celebes Maru 4288 Kobe, 27/12, O Kaisha.
F Alipore 3241 Japan, 6/1, M M & Co.
Q Bahadur, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 225 K N Co.
P Cape Cross, 2,596, Dunkirk, NF, Granam Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 29th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.
Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Nalders due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mirzapore due about 3rd January, Agent M M & Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 16th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 28th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 6th January, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Birmingham due about 31st December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edwards.
Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent Graham T Co.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 5th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cheres due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana
Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Andijk due about 4th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Comeric due about 12th January, Agent E. F Campbell Co.
Kasuga due about 18th January, Agent E F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 9th Janlary. Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 27th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Altai Maru due about 29th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Atago Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 23.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 600 cwts maize, Volkart Bros, 600 cwts Gingelly Oil cake, M Somji, 600 cwts Linseed Oil cake, M Somji, 200 cwts Gum Arabic, S Chapsey and Co, 24 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 20 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi, 2 bales cotton cuttings rags, V N Joshi, 320 bales cotton waste V N Joshi, 4,004 cwts Myrabolians, 14 Maturadas and Co Ltd, 20 bales wool, M Sharriff, 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas and Co 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co, 13 bales dry salted sheep skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd 500 cwts myrabolians, Kalyandas Bros.

For New York:—3 bales woollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd,

For Glasgow:—188 bundles shooks J E Jowitt and Co. 30 bundles Hoops (200 mds) J E Jowitt and Co. 15 bundles scask Heads, J E Jowitt and Co,

For Boston:—20 bales dry salted goat skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.

For Manchester:—42 cwts Gum Karaya, J Moolchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—28 bundles silk waste, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 4,000 cwts Groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Philadelphia:—67 casks wet salted goat skins, Brisky Co, 12 bales dry salted sheep skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—1 bale cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, 35 bales cotton piecegoods, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S. S. Caledonia for London:—100 bales Hemp, K Ramjeewan, 315 cwts Indian Cuttney, Framji Nowroji, 41 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co, 1,200 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 4 bales Sheep skins Tanned, Meyer Nissim, 4 bales Goat skins tanned, J Rahimtoola, 50 bales Sawri cotton, B Meyer and Co, 82 casks wet salted goat skins, E A Rahmin and Co

S. S Grange Park Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 50 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Bassano for Hull:—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 12,140 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Cape Cross for Dunkirk:—1,464 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd,

S. S. Registan for Hull:—8,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 6,800 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros, 4,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Katharina Park for Hull:—4,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 20,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 6,800 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 45,250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 891 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 1,001 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co Ltd.

S. S. Fratenfels for Antwerp:—4,000 cwts crushed bones, F Ebrahim and Co Ltd, 1,800 cwts crushed bones, E Virjee and Co.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—3 cases best guts, Jeena and Co, 110 bales cotton, Wilson Latham and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 251 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton, B Meyer & Co, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Hohenfels for Hamburg:—3,300 cwts Groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 137 bales cotton fly, N Dattatraya, 2,000 cwts Groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed, 52 cwts Gum Karaya, P Kooverjee and Co, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, B Damji and Co. 330 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Ghent:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Stavenga:—45 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—45 bales cotton, Cotton Trading Syndicate.

For Antwerp:—4,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 287 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 1,999 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Cano di Monte for Genoa:—72 bales silk noils, Gorio Ltd, 1,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 6,000 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co 10,000 cwts Teelseed, Ralli Bros, 3,500 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd, 2,000 cwts Manganese ore, K M Nathoo, 229 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 350 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 200 bales cotton, A Durst, 448 bales cotton, S Joharmall, 350 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisna Ltd, 770 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—440 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

For Naples:—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwts Castorseed Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts Castorseed, Kilachand D and Co Ltd.

S. S. Trevethoe for Constantinople:—13 bales cotton piecegoods, I David and Co Ltd, 15 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

For Havre:—448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus:—10 bales cotton, yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—4,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd, 50 bales Hemp, I Doongaji, 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 55 bales cotton, Weld and Co, 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Capo di Monte for Genoa:—660 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 330 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co Ltd, 480 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 368 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 665 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—200 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

For Leghorn:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Toba Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales cottontwist, C Bomanji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—174 bales cotton, G V Lanke, 1,500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 50 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons, 500 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N Mannai and Co,

S. S. Luzon Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Alipore for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisna Ltd,

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Sardinia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S. S. Celebes Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 230 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co, 64 bales cotton, Ah Bros, 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co, 60 cwts Gum Kathira, M H Dehdashti.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Buel and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 450 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisna Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 23.

S. S. City of Manchester, Agents Killick Nixon and Co from Liverpool:—4 barrels Lubricating oil, 30 barrels Mineral Lubricating oil, 30 mats Exhausted Gloves, 100 cases bath bricks, 55 cases window glass, 70 cases colour, 25 cases plates, 40 cases Cigarettes, 70 cases woollen piecegoods, 50 cases corn oil, 55 cases biscuits, 100 cases magnesia, 22 cases silk laces, 10 cases confectionery, 20 cases chocolate, 500 cases condensed milk, 50 cases whisky, 51 cases toilet soap, 280 cases common soap, 1,708 boxes common soap, 1,235 boxes tinplates, 30 reels paper, 20 bales paper, 498 bales old newspaper, 12 bales cotton tents, 15 bales cottons, 152 cases cottons, 60 bales cotton yarn, 64 bales cotton piecegoods, 246 bales cotton piecegoods, 100 crates glass bottles, 46 crates tiles, 54 crates tubes, 59 Pipes, 25 bars steel, 25 bundles steel, 85 bundles wire, 519 coils wire, 342 pieces sanitary Earthenware, 20 kegs Borax, 660 kegs Paint, 50 bundle, yellow metal sheets, 5,345 bundles Hoops, 664 bundles Fish-plates, 5,189 bundles Galvd Sheets, 1,675 pieces Traps and Bends 800 casks China clay, 256 casks Fire-clay, 31 drums zinc chloride, 100 drums soda crystal, 75 drums caustic soda, 100 drums 1gal, 28 barrels tallow, 250 bags soda ash, 1,250 bags corn starch.

From Manchester:—30 cases soap, 14 cases cotton goods, 238 cases cotton piecegoods, 198 bales cotton piecegoods 20 bales cotton yarn, 136 cases cotton yarn, 151 cases cottons, 151 bales corn.

From Fort Said:—95 cans Vermouth, 20 cases Mineral water, 40 cases Aniline colour,

S. S. Celebes Maru, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha from Nagoya:—412 cases Porcelain, 70 cases glassware, 25 bales cotton shirting, 150 bales cotton yarn,

From Osaka:—100 bales cotton drill 424 bales cotton yarn, 183 cases cotton yarn, 15 cases cotton shirting, 238 bales cotton shirting 125 bales cotton sheeting, 56 cases porcelain ware, 110 cases porcelain, 167 cases Matchboxes, 67 brass wire, 104 cases glass bangles, 297 cases glass ware, 51 cases leather belt, 28 cases glass bottles, 75 cases enamelled ware, 17 cases glass tubes, 22 cases cotton goods, 400 kegs red lead, 40 bags rice, 17 cases misc, 160 drums paint 119 packages Provisions.

From Kobe:—15 bales paper, 150 bales cotton sheeting, 25 bales cotton shirting, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 97 cases empty match boxes, 15 cases enamelled ware, 25 cases silk yarn, 120 cases Refined Camphor, 20 cases cotton drill, 30 cases cotton hosiery, 17 cases glassware, 38 packages Straw mats.

From Tokyo:—5 bales cotton yarn, 9 cases cotton yarn,

From Moji:—10 cases Vegetable wax.

From Hongkong:—50 bundles aniseed, 200 packages cassia 154 packages Fire crackers, 200 bags sugar candy, 1,890 rolls Earthenware 75 cases cotton socks, 15 cases silk piecegoods, 28 cases silk, 85 cases pears, 50 cases Ginger.

From Canton:—84 cases glass bangles 8 cases silk piecegoods, 50 cases cassia, 150 bundles cassia, 750 bales cassia, 35 bales canes, 100 packages tea, 39 rolls matting.

From Shanghai:—70 bales cotton yarn

From Singapore:—10 cases pine-apple, 89 cases gum, 162 bundles gum, 104 bags damar batu, 1,146 bags sago flour, 740 bags beteinuts.

From Penang:—10 bales puteh leaves, 15 bundles rattans, 291 slabs tin, 15 bags nutmegs, 707 bags pearl Tapioca, 100 bags betelnuts, 165 bags Linseed.

From Colombo:—11 packages tea, 15 bags plumbago, 34 bags Japanese wood 221 bags copra.

S. S. Winkfield, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Rangoon:—30 bales wool, 2,044 bundles teak boards, 572 bundles teak scantlings, 1,253 pieces teak squares, 140 pieces posts, 5,250 pieces sleepers, 231 pieces planks, 55 pieces block tin 20 tins sauce, 1,006 bars pigiead, 215 cases cutch, 400 cases white candles, 1,0 bags cottonseed, 100 bags beans, 38,426 bags rice.

From Cochin:—300 killin Hooka shells, 12 cases tea, 56 chests tea, 200 cases cocoanut oil, 61 robbins ginger, 162 bags ginger, 34 bags pepper,

From Calicut:—657 bales cotton, 28 rolls coir rope 132 jottas coir rope, 125 bundles wood bark, 67 barrels soap, 40 baskets ginger, 50 bags copra, 64 bags cocoanuts.

From Badagara:—266 bags cocoanuts, 1,3 bags copra.

S. S. Baron Minto, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd, from Port Louis:—67,564 bags sugar.

S. S. Alavi, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd, from Jeddah:—1 bundle specie, 3 cases specie.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Dec. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 637
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 687
Bank's buying D D Frcs 677
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 283
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.70-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 87.35
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs 94.60
London—Rome Liras 109.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market. Exchange market closed firm with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s 6-1/8d.

London, Dec. 22.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/6 1/8
Bar Gold quiet £4.8.5
Bar Silver Spot quiet 32 1/4

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/8
Fcs Demand	637
American Dollars	283
Hongkong Dollars	158
Shanghai	216 1/2
Japan	108
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Dec. 22.

Rentes 3 p.c. 50 Ex-Dividend.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 17.45
Christiania 31.26
Amsterdam 11.65
Switzerland 24.30

New York, Dec. 22.

Demand Bills 47.062 previous 47.075

London, Dec. 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 8,745
Exchange on London in Germany 19,790,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10,900

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 20 3/8

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 22.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/80 £89 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
Car Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 plus 3/16
Conversion Loan £78 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 unchanged.

BULLION

Bombay Dec. 23.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/1
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/15/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/1
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/12

London, Dec. 22.

Bar gold ready s 88/5
Silver ready d 32/4
Silver forward, d. 32/8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. Nothing doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.
Call 2½ per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 23.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
HajarPosh	22-2-0	22-2-0	22-2 0	
Maha	22-1-0	22-1-0	22-1-0	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Dec. 23.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/12
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93/4
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/1
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97-9
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 106/11
6 per cent. due 1939 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay Dec. 23.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS

Imperial 1410, India 73, Central Bank 22.6 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 416/4, Bombay Cotton 520 Bombay Dyeing 907/8, Bradbury 500; Century 463/12; Central India 521/4. Colaba Land 162/8; Coorla 155; Crescent 241/4; Currim 410; Dawn 605; Edw Sassoon 185; Fazulbhoy 85; Gokak 102/8; Ind Bleaching 222/8; Ind Malwa 332/8; Kastoorchand 122/8; Khatao 181/4; Kohinoor 1230; Laxmi Cotton 1230. Madhowji 368/12; Mathuradas 230; M Petit 2700; Morarji 2475. New Great 392/8; New City 232/8. Pabani 342/8; Pearls 555; Phoenix 555; Simplex 217/8; Swan 1040; Swadeshi 622/8. Tata Mill 167/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4; B Burma 320; B Burma N I 73/12; Bt Burma Pet 4/9; Bombay Tramway 86/4; Bombay Steam 65. Bundi Cement 8/8; Katni ord 50; Katni defd 140; New India Insur 11/12; Shivrajpur 51; Tata Iron ord 11/4; Tata Iron defd 35; Tata Hydro 757/8; Scindia Steam 6/5 xd.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 22.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £57 3/4.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8.
Antimony Salt As. 7.
Acetate Lead White Rs. 37.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-3-6.
Caustic Soda Rs. 20.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-4.
Dextrine Rs. 22-8.
Maize Starch Rs. 16-4.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 12-8.
Acetic Acid As. 6.
Aniline Salt Re. 0-9-6.
Glauber Salt Rs. 4-8.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 37.
Hydrosulphide Soda As. 10.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 19
Farina Rs. 17.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 22.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 19-8.
Bichromate Soda Rs. 32.
Oxalic Acid Rs. 26.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-7-6.
Reeds As. 3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8-8.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-3.
Ropes Rs. 2.
Fillets As. 10.
Card Cans Steel Rs. 3.
Sizing Flannel Twill 62 Rs. 6-4.
Slubbing Tubes Rs. 23.
Roving Tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conical 5in. Rs. 7-8.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel Rs. 7-8.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.

COLOURS.

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Lunger Rs. 72.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste Cow Rs. 74.
Alizerine 20 per cent. Paste I. P. Rs. 70.
Congo Red Rs. 1-8.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-9.
Sulphur Black As. 15.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2-8.
Malachite Green Rs. 3.
Magenta Xls Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-4.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5-6.

RAPESEEDS.

London, Dec. 22.

Ferozepore Real Bold N/D. Sellers £23.
Toria D/J. Sellers £21 3/8. Quiet demand.
Brown Cawnpore N/D. Sellers £22 5/8.

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 19.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot December 19 5/8.
Tone:—Very firm.—Good demand.

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—4—6
Maha 0—7—6
Tone—Market

SILVER.

Bombay, December 23.

Ready—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Posh	72-4-0	72-3-0	72-3-0	72 1-0
Maha	72-2-0	72-0-0	72-0-0	72-0-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—7—0
Maha 2—3—0
Tone—Market

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 23.

To-day Reuter reported 4 to 7 points higher in New York futures. The market opened steady, but eased at the close on scattered selling. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 5 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Despite speculative buying and strong spot advices market action disappointing."

Following a slight decline in New York, the market at Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May delivery at Rs. 448. At the outset several Marwari jobbers came out to sell which caused a temporary setback to Rs. 446½, but values gradually began to improve on Marwari shroffs and Commission Houses buying and by 3 p.m. the rate ruling was Rs. 452½. On profit-taking, however, the price gave way to Rs. 450½ and the market at Marwari Bazaar closed at Rs. 451. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 451½ and going down by a rupee closed at Rs. 453 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Bazaar operators.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December-January after having opened to-day at Rs. 431 gave way by a rupee and then on Bazaar operators' buying prices steadily hardened to Rs. 432. Around this level some offices and a Japan House sold with the result that the rate declined to Rs. 435½ and at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 436; whilst March Oomras opened this morning at Rs. 424 and in sympathy with the decline in other contracts gave way to Rs. 423. Since then the rate improved on general and Bazaar operators' buying to Rs. 430, but this recovery did not last, for on profit-taking and Commission Houses' selling the rate eased to Rs. 427½ and finally closed at Rs. 428. F. G. M. G. Bengal for January and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 376 and Rs. 373.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand yesterday from Shippers and about 4,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 23.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	453
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	380
" "	March ..	..	377
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	439
" " ..	March ..	..	429 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 23.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	417	397
M G. Oomra No. 3 ..	470	455
M. G. Khandesh ..	465	450

E. I COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 23.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	451
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	377
" "	March ..	..	373
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	437
" " ..	March	..	429

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 23.

		Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	M.G. ..	..	..
" Fine	M.G. ..	400/10	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G. ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine			
	M.G. ..	475	475
Nagpur	.. ..	475	475
Yeotmal .. "	M.G. ..	465	..
Pulgaon .. "	" ..	465/70	475
Dhamangaon "	" ..	460/65	..
Amraoti .. "	" ..	460	470
Khamgaon-Akola	" ..	460	470
Mulkapur	" " ..	455/60	..
Khandesh	" " ..	455	..
	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	4 5 March.	
" Fully Good	" ..	..	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	" ..	540	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	540	..
Cambodia	" ..	550/560	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

23rd Decr. 1924.

New York Market, 22nd Decr. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.51	Jan.	23.68	+17	23.58	+07
23.95	Mar.		24.09	+14	23.99	+04
24.32	May		24.47	+15	24.36	+04
24.48	July				24.53	+05
24.02	Oct.				24.06	+04

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market, scattered realising towards the close of the market.

January highest 23.83 (10-11 a.m.), lowe 23.55 (2-41 p.m.), range .23 points.

Liverpool Market, 22nd Decr. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.09	Jan.			13.12	+03
13.15	Mar.	13.09—06	13 13—02	13.19	+04
13.24	May	13.18—06	13.21—03	13.28	+04
13.26	July			13.31	+05
12.94	Oct.			12.98	+04
Egyptian					
26.85	Jan.			27.30	+45
25.90	Mar.			....	
25.00	May			25.35	+35
20.75	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000.

(2) Undertone good, not much offering Manchester reports good to-day.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.70 3/ and on Monday 4.71.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

January	13.06	—.13
March	13.13	—. 2
May	13.22	—. 2
July	13.23	—. 3
October	12.93	—. 1

EGYPTIANS.

January	27.05	plus 20
March	26.10	,, 20
May	25.20	,, 20
July	24.35	,, 35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
December	13.12 plus	3
January	13.12 ,,	3
February	13.14 ,,	4
March	13.19 ,,	4
April	13.21 ,,	4
May	13.28 ,,	4
June	13:28 ,,	5
July	13.31 ,,	5
August	13.23 ,,	5
September	13.14 ,,	4
October	12.98 ,,	4
November	12.89 ,,	4
December	12.85 ,,	4

Closed:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool 5,000 bales.
On Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Of East Indian 100 bales.
Mid. American Spot:—
Universal Standard 13.34. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.25.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	.....	24.11
May	.....	24.47
July	.....	24.60

New York Noon Call:—

March	.....	24.09
May	.....	24.46
July	.....	24.62

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	.....	23.95
May	.....	24.33

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

SCINDE:—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
BENGAL:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
OOMRA:—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
BROACH:—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

December	28.00 plus 45
January	27.30 ,, 45
February	26.85 ,, 45
March	26.40 ,, 50
April	25.85 ,, 40
May	25.35 ,, 35
June	24.85 ,, 45
July	24.25 ,, 45
August	24.00 ,, 45
September	23.45 ,, 45
October	24.05 ,, 45
November	21.00 ,, 25

COTTON:—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 22.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

January	23.58 plus	7
March	23.99 ,,	4
May	24.36 ,,	4
July	24.53 ,,	5
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10 plus	15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.85 ,,	10

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.—

March	23.94 plus	10
May	24.23 ..	7

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 22 7/8
Silver:—Foreign mined 67 3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 22.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
Total Forwarded	84,000
Total Imports	79,000
Total Stock	627,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32,720
Printers Cloth 46/9.	
Taking of the World's Spinners of the American Cotton 460,000 bales.	

RECEIPTS

Bombay, December 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 22nd December, 1924.

Cotton	15763 Bales.
Wheat	8041 Cwts.
Linseed	3285 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	419 ,,
Gingellyseed	12638 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	19251 ,,
Castorseed	402 ,,
Rice	3412 ,,
Myrabollams	35 ,,
Cottonseed	54922 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil ,,
Gram	1753 ,,
Juwar	Nil ,,
Masur	250 ,,
Barley	98 ,,
Bajri	1805 ,,
Coal	2611 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 23.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52/53	9-1-0/8-1-6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52/53	8-1-0/8-1-6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55/56	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 7 0	13 15 0
Linseed Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72/73	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69/70	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67/68	..
Teelseed, Black ..	63/64	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	65/66	..
Mowrasseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	36/37	5 1 0
Castorseed	64/65	13 2 0
Gira	12/16	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 9 9	
Linseed, May	13 12 9	

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 22.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. Value 65.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb Sellers 65/9.
Tone:—Firmly held but quiet owing to holiday markets.
Australian Dec/Jan. Sellers 65/9
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Sellers 63, and Paid and Buyers for May/June 60/9.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb. Value 62.
Tone:—Firmly held but quiet.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan. Done £24 1/8
Tone:—Quiet but steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Months Dec. sellers 47/9
Buyers, etc. Jan/Apl. Business done buyers 47 7/8

London, Dec. 22.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull at £22 1-11-2 and in Linseed Calcutta for Dec/Jan. shipment at £24 1/8. In Rapeseed Toria for shipment to Rotterdam, spot, at £21 7/8 and in wheat, parcel Choice White Karachi for Feb/Mar. shipment at 65/3.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Sellers 20 3.
June/July Sellers 17 6.
July/Septr. Sellers 17/1 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sepr. Sellers 17/3 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/3 1/2.
Castorseed Bombay closed dull at £23 7/8

London, Dec. 22.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was fully steady but closed quiet at £22 9/16, quoted for Dec. Jan.; and £22 9/16 paid for Jan/Feb. Shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. Sellers £11
Castorseed Bombay closed dull at £23 7/8 Jan/Feb. Sellers.

METALS.

London, Dec. 22.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. (86½) £66 1/2
Copper Braziers £86 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 15/16
Hard Spelter 29 7/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £13 3/8

London, Dec. 22.

Tin Block £266 1/2

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Dec. 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 22.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. Sellers 42.6.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1924.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 19th December to 22nd December, 1924 ..	46156	92620	—46464
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 22nd December 1924	447112	554157	—107045
Shipments for the bi-week from 19th December to 22nd December, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	6232		—6232
Continent ..	4541	40375	—35834
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	20746	27422	—6676
Total ..	28287	74029	—48742
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 22nd December 1924			
United Kingdom	4582	59434	—54852
Continent ..	61481	256546	—195065
China	5340	19727	—14387
Japan	252824	174008	+78816
Coast Ports x ..	6709	9702	—2993
Total ..	330806	519417	—188611
Afloat in harbour, Europe	3723	1685	+2038
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	44774	96347	—51573

x Including 570 bales for U.S. of America.

STEAMER PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

B. S. N. COMPANY'S REPLY.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and company Agents, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd. have sent the following letter to the Secretary, passengers' and Traffic Relief Association in reply to his letter of 24th November 1924, complaining of certain grievances:

Our timings are arranged to suit the convenience of the travelling service so far as it is possible but it will be readily understood that it is not possible to arrange these for every port.

We provide waiting sheds and other facilities at several ports and are always willing to provide these when the necessity for the same is proved.

Ports where we are permitted to maintain our own passenger boats are provided with boats of ample capacity and no charge is made for landing and embarking passengers in them.

We cannot agree that our fares have been exhorbitantly but on the other hand consider they are very moderate and would point out that we have not been able to pay any dividend to our shareholders, for the past three years.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of contributions towards the School, up to 5th December 1924, of Rs. 4,81,953-0-9. Rs. 4,77,604-4-11 had previously been acknowledged and out of the remaining sum of Rs. 4,348—11—10, Rs. 2,640 have been contributed by the Bombay Government Grant-in-Aid for the year 1924-25 and Rs. 1,000 by the Trustees of the Kanji Khetrey Charities for September and October 1924.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 23.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	417-8	..	416-4
Bombay Cotton	520	..	520
Bombay Dyeing	902-8-10-7-8	905	10 907-8
Century	452-8-60	460	493-12
Nagpur	521-4-22-8	521-4	25-520
Colaba	162-8-65	163 12	162 8
Crescent	241-4-40	240	42-8-240
Indore	392-8-95	393-12	392-8
Kohinoor	1220	..	1220
New Great	393-12-92-8	392-8	95 392-8
Pearl	550 60	55-556-4	555
Phœnix	555-60	..	555
Bharucha	101-4	..	105
Simplex	216-4-15	217-8	218-12
Swan	1040	..	1040
Swadesh	622-8-25	622-8	620
Pabni	340	..	340
Fazal	882-8-87-8	85 887-8	92-8-885
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	171-4	..	167-8
Globe	52-8	..	52-8
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	371-4-70	370	370
Finlay	750	..	750
Gokak	101-4	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	183-12	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	185	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	317-8	..	320
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Economic & Financial Review.

KHADDAR ECONOMICS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Though much has been written during the last four years on Khaddar Economics and that too from the pen of Mahatmaji himself there are still doubts and questionings from certain quarters with regard to different aspects of the Khaddar problem. In view of the fact that the question of Khaddar will be brought into special prominence during this week, owing to its being the Congress week, it may not be out of place to touch one or two of such of these aspects. The doubt is frequently expressed that Khaddar may effect advisely the interests of Art as such. Indian people were one of the most artistic people with regard to their sartorial requirements and usages and though much of the old Art has gone, thanks to the benevolence of foreign rule, it is said that whatever Art that remains may disappear if the monotonous uniformity of Khaddar is insisted upon. Mahatmaji has replied to this questioning several times and in his own inimitable style. This doubt is however of the species of that sceptical attitude of mind which refuses to disappear even though facts and reasonings may be arrayed against it. Mr. Andrews has voiced this doubt of some minds in a paragraph contributed in "Young India" recently. He says: "On the other hand been able hitherto to yield itself to different creative forms of beauty viz. Khaddar It has highly potential artistic qualities. Nevertheless absolute sameness of white which is hardly any variation at all gives no relief to the artistic sense. When dust and dirt make even the white Khaddar itself unsightly, not only is there no artistic relief but actual ugliness" Mr. Andrews suggests that the vegetable dyes of ancient India might be brought back into daily use and that this land of bright and unclouded skies should not be robbed of those glorious primary colours, the scarlet, the gold and the blue with all their many variations which only the sun-shine can make harmonious. Khaddar does not absorb colours easily, but that is no reason why it should be said that an uniformity of whiteness will be offensive to the artistic sense. Art can be regarded from two points of views, one from the point of view of Nature and, two, from the point of view of human beings. With regard to the first the question of doubt does not come at all, but with regard to the second, human beings need not be clothed in all the variegated hues of the rain-bow to appeal to the artistic sense,. Human body itself is divine and was referred to by the Central Figure of the New Testament as the temple of God. This body, therefore, provided it is physically and morally chaste and pure will shine with a lustre of its own and will diffuse a radiance all round which will not require any adventious aid like that of variegated coloured garments. What was known as oriental gorgeousness is now copied by the West, though there the quantity of clothing is sometimes decreed by fashion to be in inverse proportion to its artistic or beautiful qualities. We had been recently copying the West and not following our old traditions and what offended the artistic soul of Mahatmaji was the draping of the bodies of daughters of the soil with foreign clothing which was neither suited to the genious of the land nor to its climate and was a daily reminder of that badge of servitude which has come to be accepted as the badge of our tribe. There is a revolt even in the West against the artificialities, expensiveness and crudities of modern dress fashions and there is a cry specially on the part of youth in countries like Germany for adoption of the standards of simplicity. The movement is known in Germany as the *Wander-Vogel*, "Wandering Birds". The German youth of both the sexes has come to realise with an intensity and poignacy which only conquered and subject nations can feel that the only emancipation from a system of life and Government which considers war and killing as the essential foundations of existence is a life of simplicity which will take away thraldom at the same time of Big business or Big Emprires. This is also the ideal which has long since moved and inspired Mahatmaji and Khaddar is a living symbol of this doctrine.

WHITE, GOOD ENOUGH

If, as I have said above, human bodies if they have the garment of chastity and purity do not require any garments of variegated hues to appear attractives or artistic, it followes that drapped in white they will appear to their best advantage, specially when this white is the white of Khaddar which carries with it a certain message—message of simplicity, patriotism and self-sacrifice. To remove any misunderstanding, it may be said that it does not follow that any one who puts on Khaddar is to be credited with all these qualities. In its manifold appeals, however, this is one of the appeals of Khaddar. A woman dressed in Khaddar appears far more of a beautiful and artistic creation than one dressed in Kinkhob or brocade no matter however costly. The image of God Buddha, for instance, clad only in that simple white garment is by far the most artistic creation of once artistic India. It was Dr. Anand Kumaraswamy who once observed that the sculpture of India always intends to bring out the inner beauty, the inner soul while that of the West concentrates its attention on physiological and anatomical characteristics. Similiarly, White Khaddar on a woman's body tries to bring out the inner beauty and the inlying soul of the wearer, while brocade or Kinkhob or rustling foreign silks take away the concentration of the on-looker from the inner qualities and beauties to the outer habilimentss with their fascination and enhancement of colours of the morning and the noon.

AMBITION AND DRIVING POWER.

It was recently obserbed by a gentleman in a personal conversation that just because Khaddar was an emblem of simplicity it destroyes the fountain of ambition and driving powers in the individual and makes him go back to the ideal of contentment so typical of the Eastern philosophy of life. There is much misunderstanding with regard to this so-called Eastern ideal of life. Action has been preached here in no measured terms. It has been emphasised and re-emphasised that without action individual or national salvation is impossible but this action had got its boundaries and limitations, almost on the same lines as those laid down by Herbert Spencer.

Khaddar will not, and should not, lead the people to asceticism, though there may be a few noble souls who have renounced their all in order that the all of the country may get their real life. Khaddar however places before the teeming millions of this country the real economic situation of the land they live in. We read with ... vented in Great Britain during the war times from even indulging in their hobbies of keeping pets and a lady novelist was fined for breeding her canaries for the simple reason that food was required much more urgently for human beings. If we could appreciate that patriotism which concentrated itself on the well-being of the nation during those trying times, much more should we appreciate the message of Khaddar which reminds the Indian people of their fallen economic and political position and the daily and hourly necessity of hastening the process of emancipation from both the economic and political thraldom.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

It may be thought that any talk about the Associated Chambers just after the talk about Khaddar is a bathos and an incongruity. It is not really, however, so, for these conferences of Associated Chambers serve to remind us, as Khaddar does, in whose hands the levers lie for moving the mechanism of the economic and political India. A bird housed by a rich man in a big cage may find satisfaction for a while in the fact that it has got water to drink and food to eat and that it can go about and flit about in any direction it likes. It does not know, however, that there are limits set to its flights, that there is a "thus far and no further" for it and this it realises as soon as in response to the twittering mate outside it rises up and begins to soar on high till it dashes its head against the iron bars of the cage. These Associated Chambers represent this cage for us, for they indicate in no uncertain terms what are the limitations for the Indian people. We think we can start industries, run big trade concerns, run even shipping lines and insurance companies but our hallucinations disappear as soon as we begin to float too high and knock our heads against the vested interests of the European commercial community. Then a Sir Arthur Froom comes out and says: "You may indulge in the gentle pastime of training your sons for a marine career, but take care you do not start shipping companies to compete against the P and O and the B I S N Company which have encircled you and got your trade in their grip with their hundreds of ships." His Excellency Lord Reading feels very much at home in these gatherings of European conferences and European Chambers of Commerce and as I have time after time written, has speech is but the echo of various resolutions which are passed at such conferences. The various subjects he dealt with in his address relating to the finance and exchange or ports and shipping or railway finances or fiscal questions sang the tune which was set by those Chambers themselves. It is the same old old tale with regard to finance, for instance, that the European situation does not as yet permit of any alteration in the present day currency and exchange policy of the Government of of India. This monotonous reply of the Government to the equally monotonous appeals on behalf of the Indian commercial community will be changed only when the Associated Chambers change their view-point. Even now, while recognising that the Government of India blundered, and blundered seriously in 1920 when they introduced their uncalled for amendments in the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency acts, they refuse to be suggest the only remedies which should be suggested. They suggest more palliatives and the Government are satisfied with giving those palliatives. What is the use of criticising this address which is a repetition of the viewpoint of the Government and the Associated Chambers held recently. The peroration ended with the usual platitude, that "Commerce best thrives under conditions where there is external and internal peace and where there is respect for law and order and where the Government receive the support from its citizens in the discharge of its primary duties and functions." All this means simply this: that the Government may pursue any policy keeping back the country from its rightful goal of self-government and that yet it expects the support of the commercial community in the blessed name of law and order. The Indian commercial community, however, has condemned the Bengal Ordiance for it refuses to barter away the fundamental rights of individual freedom for any talk of the so-called safety and security. That peroration was, however, intended for the Associated Chambers who are always insisting upon such extraordinary measures for the suppression of political agitation in the land.

"PARTICULARLY BY THIS ASSOCIATION."

The most curious speech, however, was that of Mr. Chatterjee, the newly appointed High Commissioner for India, who said speaking on the resolution re: Trade Unions, "as usual Government would attach very high importance to opinions expressed by commercial bodies and industrial concerns and particularly by this Association." We have sufficiently realised what importance is attached by Government to opinions of Indian commercial bodies and industrial concerns for so long. If they had, the currency and exchange policy of the Government would have had a different history; the stores purchase policy would have a different history and even the industrial development of this country should have a different history. But Mr. Chatterjee is frank enough to blurt out the words "particularly by this Association" meaning that the Government attach special importance to the views and opinions of European Chambers of Commerce. Otherwise where was the necessity of particularising the Associated Chambers of Commerce as *the Association* to whose views and opinions the Government lent special weight and attached special importance? We must express our thanks to Mr. Chatterjee for thus explaining frankly and clearly the relations of the Government of India with the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

NO INTEREST YET.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Tata Power Company, Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

The General Manager reports as follows on the progress of the Construction Works:—

"Nearly all necessary land in the lake area has been acquired. Land required for other Divisions except the Transmission Line Division is mostly acquired. As for the Transmission Line 56 out of the 76 miles of land necessary has been acquired, and the acquisition of the remaining strip is well in hand.

"Erection of plant for the construction at the lower portions of the Dam has been completed and a total of 4 million cubic feet of masonry has actually been placed in position. It is expected in the coming season to still further improve on the progress for the last season, thus subject to unforeseen circumstances ensuring completion of the work to a sufficient extent to meet the Company's obligations as to supply of energy under contracts which have been entered into.

"Work on this has progressed satisfactorily and already 5,000 feet out of 14,400 feet of drivage is completed. The orders for the gates at the inlet end have been placed and these should be erected at the site this season.

"3 1/3 million out of 4½ million cubic feet of earth and rock, and half a million out of one million cubic feet of the pipe line tunnel have been completed, while contracts have been let for the masonry work in connection with the same.

Orders for all the pipe work have been placed in England in conjunction with the British Treasury Engineers and the first consignment has already been received in Bombay

"Construction plant in connection with this Division is well advanced and it is expected that erection of the first consignment of pipes will commence shortly.

"All of the permanent subordinate staff and menial quarters have been completed and the whole Power House building is up to plinth level. This work will be pushed so as to be completed by this season in order that erection of machinery which is expected in March may go forward without delay.

"As this Division is relatively more advanced than others, there has not been much work in connection with the same this season. Energy is being regularly supplied by the Tata Hydro Company over these lines for constructional purposes at the Power House Pipe Line, Tunnel and Dam Divisions.

"The work on this building was commenced and about 25 per cent is completed. Orders for all the main plant in connection with the same have been placed in conformity with the arrangements with the British Treasury and deliveries of the same are expected to commence shortly. Erection on this will be pushed forward rapidly in order to deal with the demands of the Railway Companies in connection with electrification.

"In conjunction with the sister Companies, a certain amount of equipment has already been erected and is in commercial operation in connection with the supply of power to the Tramways."

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In the course of the Directors Report with the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1924 it was stated:—

As you were informed by the Chairman in his speech at the last Annual General Meeting your Directors during the year under report raised in London a 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan of the nominal value of £1,000,000 guaranteed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury which was issued and subscribed at 97. They also raised a 2nd or "B" Debenture Loan of £1,000,000 at 7 1/2 per cent of which £750,000 have been issued and subscribed at 92, 3/8.

Under Article 107A of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. L. S. Hudson of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Company has been appointed Treasury Director, having been nominated by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The estimates of total expenditure to which the Company has been working and which were placed before the Trade Facilities Committee (London) have had to be revised; the new estimates are Rs. 695 lacs against the previous one of Rs. 595 lacs which have thus been found to be 15 per cent short. A Committee consisting of Sir M. Visweswarayu, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Inspector-General of Irrigation, and Mr. C. T. Dalal was appointed by the Board who have investigated and reported on this excess cost which arose from a 10 per cent increase of quantities and a large increase of labour and other rates and the very high prices inevitably paid for construction plant and permanent way on the Dam Division during the boom after the War in order to finish the work in time. Exchange losses, extra payment of interest and unutilised overhead charges during the Mulshi agitation and unavoidable higher cost of pipes also contributed to this excess in the estimates. The possibilities of reduction and improvement in organization and methods of work are being gone into by the Board in conjunction with their Engineers; but new money will have to be raised and the Board recommend postponement of the payment of Interest out of capital for the year till it is ascertained how much new capital is required and how much can be raised.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said:—

In presenting the fifth annual report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1924 I would like to make a few remarks.

Since the cessation of the Satyagraha Movement, progress of the work has proceeded satisfactorily. Costs, however, have exceeded our expectations more particularly on the construction of the Dam at Mulshi. Further capital will be required and your Directors and Agents have this matter in hand. Rigorous economy is being practised in order that this additional capital requirement may be kept as low as possible.

You will notice from the Report that for reasons given therein we have this year recommended a postponement of the payment of the 4 per cent. interest during Construction.

Government under the agreement for acquisition of lands inspect our works twice a year. The report of Mr. Pooley who made the inspection on the last occasion, is to the effect that he "was very favourably impressed by the general standard of work which was being done and the care taken to comply with the specifications both as regards the foundation and the masonry. The organisation of the work is excellent."

I am however glad to tell you that there are compensations side by side with this increase in expenditure which I have mentioned. We shall get a considerably increased revenue owing to the higher rates for which we have arranged in association with our Sister Companies. So in the result we shall at any rate be no worse off. Had the calls due been all paid no additional money would now be required.

The present market value of shares naturally increases the difficulty of the Company in obtaining this additional finance and every difficulty in raising money is equivalent to a higher rate of interest which can only depreciate the shareholders property. As you see I take the view that this property is valuable if the shareholders understand what is due to that property.

With these few words, gentlemen, I place the Directors Report and Balance Sheet before you for your acceptance.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy seconded and it was passed unanimously. The retiring directors were re-elected and auditors were appointed for the ensuing year.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 23

The Western depression continues deep and is this morning slightly to the east of Bushire.

Weather has been dry except for local falls of snow in Kashmir.

Forecast:—A few falls have occurred in Baluchistan and on the Frontier.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December. 22

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. inches.		29.971
Temperature of Air	77.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	69 6	"
Dew Point	64.7	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	65%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.9	"
Minimum do. do. ..	71.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N NE.NE.ESE.WNW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Dec	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month	Dec	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
Tu	23		8 0	26 6	23		2 21	20 0
			21 25	27 9			14 42	16 —
W.	24		9 4	27 0	24		3 13	19 10
			22 16	29 1			15 31	15 2
Th.	25		9 58	26 6	25		4 4	18 5
			23 7	28 3			16 23	14 —
Fri.	26		10 56	28 1	26		5 14	18 4
			23 52	30 11			17 8	13 11
Sat.	27		14 58	26 5	27		0 48	19 4
			8 18	25 3			14 2	18 5
Sun.	28		0 37	31 2	28		6 51	17 5
			12 36	28 3			18 39	14 4
M.	29		1 23	31 0	29		7 41	17 4
			13 24	27 11			19 24	15 3

PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to request you to be good enough to find space for the following few words in your popular and world-renowned paper and oblige. They are written with view to make the shareholders of our joint stock companies more active and diligent in and devoted to the affairs of the management of our companies than now. I am a shareholder of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and was furnished very recently with a copy of the balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1923. Were my co-shareholders observant to note that the said balance sheet was signed by the Auditors of the Company subject to their report of date and that there was also a notice for appointment of new Auditors? My curiosity having been aroused, I applied for a copy of the Auditors' report from the Company, and now the whole mystery to my mind has been solved. I consider it my bounden duty to disclose the astonishing facts thereof before my co-sharers through the medium of the newspaper for the knowledge and information of those who place implicit faith in the Directors and Managers of the Company to put them on their guard in future when the Balance Sheets are signed subject to reports. In the first place I would like to advise the shareholders to carefully peruse the said report in view of the fact that its makers' services have been sought to be dispensed with evidently on account of its making.

The Auditors point out to the Agents and Directors that they were not entitled to use the shareholders' moneys at their will from time to time for their own private enterprises, and that it was not right to cover up such loans about the end of the year, and with the new year use again the shareholders' moneys.

Even assuming that the Directors were entitled to give loans to the Agents' firm can these loans be justified when they are allowed to be taken by the Agents at their free will at the meagre rate of interest, viz. 5 per cent? Are not the Directors and the Agents supposed to be in a fiduciary relation to the Company, and were they, being calculated to be sound men of business incapable of realising a higher rate of interest on a secured loan? The shareholders ought now to come forward and tell the Directors and Agents that it is time to mend matters.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

BHAVNAGAR POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Emerson somewhere observes that it is strange that the very term "politics" should embody in it a suggestion of trickery. And no wonder. However textbooks on politics may define their subject matter, politics in advanced countries remain a confused and wasteful struggle of interests and in unadvanced ones an art of manoeuvering for personal aggrandisement. Over here in Kathiawad which for some inexplicable reason is supposed to be bristling with politicians, the word political is nearly synonymous with diplomatic and diplomacy has been aptly called the noble art of lying. Politics, in such a background, becomes less the scientific organisation of public services for creative ends than mere irrational personal intriguing re-inforced by suspicions and rivalries between holders of power on the one hand and sycophancy and moral cowardice among the subordinates and the subjects on the other. That is why though Kathiawadis are supposed to be "born" politicians, they have no such political sense as can only be generated and sustained in an atmosphere of freedom, popular initiative and political equality ensuring mutual respect. Those who get impatient at the lack of bold or even intelligent leadership in an Indian State forget that, given the conditions of such a state, it is surprising that any independence of outlook or spontaneity or endeavour exists there at all.

NEITHER POPULAR NOR ASSEMBLY.

Take, for example, the Popular Assembly of the Bhavnagar State. The epithet "popular" in this nomenclature signifies merely that the members of the Assembly come from the ranks of the people as distinguished from the official hierarchy which constitutes the Darbar, not that they are representatives of the people. For they are nominated by those whose policy and attitude they are to scrutinise and criticise. Nomination, as a machinery for the constitution of a legislature has this fatal drawback that its success depends upon those who nominate and the world has not yet discovered a ruler who will choose a political opponent or independent critic to sit in judgment over him. Not where you want that effective representation of various interests and that free contact between mind and mind that are essential for the formulation of a state policy, or even for an adequate discussion of it, nomination is entirely useless save perhaps a supplementing process in the initial stages. It degenerates in a word, into favouritism, nepotism, and hypocrisy far worse than any produced by electioneering. Nor is the Assembly entitled to move resolutions or even discuss the budget. Its only privilege consist in putting five interpellations and present a "humble petition and advice" every year begging for some constitutional reforms and ventilating popular grievances. Of course the privilege of listening to the President's annual address embodying his yearly refusal of the Assembly's demands is one that needs a separate mention. With mechanical promptitude, the Assembly has been making the modest demand for the introduction of an elective element and for the right of discussion—*without* voting—of the budget. The reply of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani to this has been consistently a *non-possumus*. It deserves more than a passing notice since it is probably at the back of the attitude of most of the chiefs and their sattelite who resist the rising surge of representative democracy.

HELPLESS BENEVOLENCE.

Sir Prabhashanker in his reply this year, as in his administrative conduct, relies on tact and charm o helpless manners, not on statesmanlike foresight or intellectual vigour. He does not argue well for the simple reason that he does not argue at all. He appeals to people's sentiments—their individual kindliness, their devotion to the person o the Maharajah, their traditions of good behaviour, their generosity. But though the sentimental gusto with which he brushes aside quite reasonable demands of the Assembly would occasion derisive laughter among a populace that is intellectually self-respecting and morally sensitive, in Bhavnagar it is not even perceived by many members of the Assembly and a large section of the public that the issues raised by the Assembly have been evaded or that the refusal is related to no rational principle. In so far as there is any clear attitude behind these annual outbursts of pious sentimentalism, it resolves itself into two things: the one is the enunciation of a novel theory of Council administration and the other is an antidiluviah ionception of Government. To consider first the former. Sir Prabashanker holds that it is not within his powers to introduce constitutional reforms which can only be conceded by the Maharajah when he is installed on the *gadi*. Like Mr. Micawber, Sir Prabhashanker simply wants to "carry on" the business so that he might hand over the administration intact to the new Maharaja. That is an admirable ground for the reluctance to reform or change since the virtue of the Council administration according to this criterion lies not in its continuous adaptation and response to the fresh currents of popular thought and feelings but in its static character and its negation of progress. Surely pushed to its extreme this would entail the right of not governing at all for all governance involves new situations which, in turn, necessitate new ways of meeting them and these might form a dangerous precedent. If the Council passes new acts and even an unheard of ordinance to thwart the fundamental right of association on the part of its subjects, is departure only disastrous in the realm of constitutional advance? One would have thought that the present is precisely the time when the rudiments of representative government should be introduced in the state polity so that the young Maharaja may grow up in a healthy atmosphere of constitutionalism and liberal government and may take the right of his subjects to participate in the work of governance as a fundamental privilege and an inviolable tradition. But Sir Prabhashanker has discovered in the excellent theory of trusteeship a new ground for stagnation and reaction. Lest the ward should be displeased later, the trustee sits with folded hands until the popular demands have grown irresistible.

"I AM THE STATE."

However, Sir Prabhashanker, it seems, does not believe in democracy, responsible government and all its concomitants. They are alien to the Aryan temperament and ideals which are singular in their love of personal rule. The "Morning Post" also thinks so and for a not dissimilar reason. Apart from the fact that republics were quite a familiar political phenomena in ancient India and that there is no reason why we should reject some of the creative experiments in the technique of government that have been worked out in the West, the final argument against a belief in personal rule is psychological. Benevolent despotism even if it were not a contradiction in terms since these could be no moral benefit where the people are excluded from the business of government is a sheer absurdity as a system, for there is no guarantee in the system as such that the despotism will be benevolent save the will or more frequently the whim of the heirs to the thrones are usually brought up. Sir Prabhashanker refused to concede to the Assembly the right of discussing the budget but showed his willingness to go through the budget at his house with those members who so wished! But, a state—even a model one such as Bhavnagar is supposed to be—should have a system if it is to have continuous progress. For the expression of their views, the ventilation of their criticisms, the enunciation of their politics, its citizens must depend not on the personal goodness or caprice or pleasure of an administrator but on some constitutional and systematic machinery which would be a safeguard for the people and a check to the ruling oligarchy. Sir Prabhashankers remarked, that his doors were always open to those who wanted to approach him. So far so good, but there is nothing to prevent Sir Prabhashanker's successor or even Sir Prabhashanker himself from refusing, to keep those doors open when some critical issue arises which creates a serious difference between the Darbar and the people. For the Darbar is no mystic entity but a collection of fallible beings. What constitutional weapon have the subjects in an Indian State except reliance on the goodwill and trust in the motives of their rulers? It is a thin reed and in many cases even a broken one. Bhavanagar may have the inheritance of such goodwill: if so, the easier it is and the more necessary that it should be translated into terms of an active and progressive policy. If an administrator refuses to open the doors in order to explain his view-point or defend his policy or listen to popular criticisms, the people should have a key with which to unlock those doors and demand their natural rights. That key of popular voice in the task of governance is what the public slowly but unmistakably and increasingly demand. Sir Prabhashanker may view the perfectly legitimate desire for a public discussion of the budget as a reflection on the personal integrity or departmental efficiency of his regime, he may even think that the beginnings of intelligent and frank criticism of his administration are a personal insult to him; his councillors may resent supplementary questions with all the bureaucratic ill-temper at their command. But they will all have to learn in time that a people which becomes conscious of its political importance and strength cannot be perpetually kept from the citadels of power by rapid platitudes and personal lamentations: in a word, that the serpent cannot always be charmed by sweet songs.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

PROTECTION TO PAPER ESSENTIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 23.

Editors and proprietors of vernacular papers in Bengal in the course of a memorandum to the Tariff Board point out that they regard the paper industry as a national one, though it was originally started by Europeans because it has opened a new line of business to Indians and several mills have been started by Indians which are entirely Indian in every respect. Protection of the industry will not only save it, but act as an instance of brilliant hopefulness and encouragement to many other industries which are still crouching and groping in the dark under gloom of foreign competition.

SIR HURKISONDAS NURROTUNDAS HOSPITAL.

TO BE OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the Hospital on January 6th next. Patients will be admitted in the Hospital on and after 7 January 7th. The hospital is for the benefit of high caste Gujarati Hindus. Persons intending to take advantage of the hospital should apply at the Hospital premises at New Chuarey Road.

High Court | which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap | on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 8-30 p.m. | M. M. & Co. | bell and Co Ltd. | pepper.
CHAD SAMBHRAM ... Morocia due about 28th January. Agent ... For Gothenburg:—45 bales cotton, Cotton ... For Calicut:—657 bales cotton, 28 coils ...

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION.

VIEWS OF INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

With regard to the proposed Trade Union Registration Bill. The General Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta has submitted the following views to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of Bengal:—

CHAPTER I.

Sec. 2:—My council is of opinion that after the word "employers" in sub-cl. (g) in the 15th line of the following words "or between employers and employees" be added and the same words "or between employers and employees" be added after the word "employers" in the 8th line of Cl. (h).

CHAPTER II.

Sec. 3:—My council is of opinion that the duties to be performed by the Registrar will not be sufficient to require a whole-time officer, hence it suggests that provision be made specially in the Bill for appointing one of the existing officers such as the Registrar of Assurance, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies or Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies as the Registrar of Trade Unions in additions to his other duties.

Sec. 4.:—As regards the mode of registration my council is of opinion that Labour organisation in India is still in its infancy and is generally looked upon with certain amount of suspicion by the employers. Workmen who are mostly illiterate are afraid to incur displeasure of their employers. Hence they will not always be willing to lend in their names for the registration of a trade union, although they will be quite willing to empower their executive to do everything necessary for the registration of trade union. The executive will empower the officer or officers of the union to get the trade-union registered. So my council feeling the diffidence of the members to lend in their names for registration, begs to suggest the following amendment to Sec. 4.

"For the words "seven or more members" substitute the following words "officer or officers of a trade Union authorise by its executive." and before the word "their" in the 3rd line insert the words "His or."

Sec. 5:—In Sec. 5. (i) a, substitute "officer or officers" for the words "names of the members."

My council is of opinion that sub-clause (2) of Sec. 5. will stand in the way of registration of several existing unions owing to their inability to submit their returns for preceding years in the required manner as a majority of the trade unions do not know the method of keeping proper accounts in the forms necessary. Hence the whole of sub-clause (2) should be deleted.

A new sub-clause should however be added in order to fix the payment of registration fees for trade-unions and my council is of opinion that Rs. 5 should be fixed as the registration fee, and provision with that effect should be made in the Bill.

Sec. 6:—As regards sub-clause (b) and (c), my council is of opinion that it is impracticable to enumerate exhaustively the objects for which the trade-union has been established and also the whole of the purposes for which the funds of the unions shall be applicable, My council considers that it would be sufficient if the main objects of the trade-unions and main purposes for which the trade union funds shall be applicable be set forth. Hence my council suggest the omission of the words "whole of" beginning sub-clause (b) and (c).

As regards sub-clause (h) my council is of opinion that the auditing of the funds of trade-unions may be permitted to be done by certified auditors or a person who is employed for auditing the accounts in the industry and trade concerned, as the employment of ordinary accountants should answer the purpose: and that a moderate scale of fees should be prescribed in a schedule to the Act instead of leaving the matter for subsequent regulation. Hence, for the words "and an annual audit in such manner as may be prescribed" of the accounts thereof, in the 2nd line of sub-clause (h) the words "and an annual audit of the account thereof by a certified auditor or by a person who is employed for auditing the accounts in the industry and trade concerned" be substituted.

That in sub-clause (i) the words "who shall be a member of the union" be inserted after the words "person" in the 4th line as my council is definitely of opinion that outsiders unconnected with a union should not be allowed the account books on the authority of a member, as that may go against the real development of the union and that also may create prejudice in the minds of both employers and employed. The system if allowed to remain in the Act will help the employers to check their employees relating to their contribution to the trade-union funds and also let the employers study the strength of the union as to its funds and membership—which the employees are not willing to let outsiders know. This clause inspite of giving lenghts to the trade-unionists would really help the employers to know the names of the members of the union and its funds and after getting the above information the employers as a rule would deter their employees from taking an active part in the management and development of the union. That is, the position of the trade unionists would be made worse if that section is not changed on the lines suggested above.

Sec. 7.:—My council is of opinion that sub-clause (i) of sec. 7. be altogether deleted as the particulars required under sec. 5. are fairly exhaustive and there is no necessity to give the Registrar power to call for further information.

Sec. 11:—My council is of opinion that appeal against the Registrar should be not with the Local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf but to a tribunal consisting of a Judge having at least 10 years' Judicial experience and two members one from the employees and one from the prominent public men who are members of the Conciliation Panel.

CHAPTER III.

Sec. 15:—This section specifies the objects for which the funds of a registered trade union will be spent. But political objects have been excluded and the Government of India in their letter No. 1925 in para 5 have explained the reasons for excluding the same. Government of India have mentioned that following the majority of the replies received they have decided to exclude such objects. But my council is of opinion that the majority of the replies referred by the Government of India are replies not of the employees but of the employers who are dead against any political activities being pursued by their employees although they in their turns are more anxious to get more political rights for their own chambers of commerce. My council strongly believe that the majority of the employees will favour inclusion of political objects in the trade-union activities. However my council do not agree with the opinion of the Government of India in this respect. The council is strongly of opinion that in the present condition of Labour in this country political work to protect and advance its interests and to secure for it, its rightful place in the economic life and administration of the country is more necessary than in England, where the Law permits the applications of funds of trade unions to certain political objects. My council therefore suggest the incorporation of similar provisions in the present Bill. Further my council consider that it should be permissible for trade unions to assist one another in times of trade disputes in order to secure and promote common interests and rights. My Council therefore begs to suggest the following amendment:—

(1) That in clause (d) after the word "thereof" the following be added "or on behalf of other trade unions or any member thereof for futherance of trade disputes in order to secure and promote common interests and rights.

"Illustration:—If the Seamen's Union of Bombay declare a strike against their employers on the question of agreement of wages it will be lawful for the Seamen's Union of Calcutta to help the Bombay Union in their dispute. So that the increment, if sanctioned, may be helpful and useful for the Calcutta seamen."

(2) In the sub-clauses (f) and (g) the words "accidents, shipwreck (benefit) and old age (allowance) be inserted." as these benefits are essential for seamen.

(3) That in sub-clause (i) the word 'periocals" be sustituted for the words "a periodical."

(4) That the following new clause be added to permit the expenditure of the funds of a trade union on political objects and labour and political propaganda on the line of sec. 3, of the English Act of 1913 (2 and 3 Geo. 5 C. 30):—(i) The payment of any expenses incurred either directly or indirectly by a candidate or prospective candidate for election to a Legislative, Municipal, Local or other public body or to any public office before during or after the election in connection with his candidature to election. (ii) The holding of any meeting or distribution of any literature or documents in support of any such candidate or prospective candidate. (iii) The maintenance of any person who is a member of a Legislative, Municipal, Local or other public body or who holds a public office. (iv) The Registration of electors or the selection of a candidate for election to a Legislative, Municipal, Local or other public body or any public office. (v) The holding of Labour or Political meetings of any kind or distribution of Labour or political literature or documents of any kind. (vi). The securing of representation in Legislative, Municipal, Local or other public bodies.

Sec. 19:—As regards Sec. 19, my council is of opinion that due regard being had to Draft Convention of the Geneva International Labour Conference of 1920 for fixing the age limit of the children of seamen read with the resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th September 1921 on the same subject and also in view of the fact of employment of children under 15 years of age in Mills and Factories, the age restriction should not be adopted for members of trade unions. The following amendment is therefore suggested:.

"Any person may be a member of a registered trade Union etc."

Sec. 20:—As regards Sec, 20. my council is of opinion that no such restriction should be placed on officers of trade unions about their being engaged or employed in the industry with which the trade union is connected. The reason is that Indian Trade Union workers are generally illiterate and no facilities for their education have been provided either by the Government or by the employers. It is possible in England to get the majority of officers from persons engaged in industry as the Primary Education there is compulsory. But here in India the Primary Education is not compulsory for the labouring classes. Hence it is not possible to get the majority of the officers from amongst the trade unionists.

So my council suggest deletion of the whole of Sec. 20.

Sec. 21:—After the words "members" in the 4th line the following words be added "assembled in a general meeting for the purpose."

The reason is that all or two-third members of a trade union cannot reasonably assemble for the purpose. Hence the change of name ought to be effected in a meeting convened for the purpose and in that meeting consent of two-third members present should be enough to effect the change.

Sec. 22:—In Sec. 22, after the word "recorded" in the 10th line the following words be added "recorded in a general meeting specially convened for the purpose."

Sec. 23.—In Sec. 23, after the word "name" in the 4th line delete the word "by seven members and" and in the 7th line after the word "amalgamation" delete the words "by seven members and."

Sec. 25.—In Sec. 25 after the word "sign" delete the words "by seven members and."

Sec. 26:—My council is of opinion that the manner in which the accounts of a trade union are to be kept and audited, should be prescribed in a schedule to the Bill in order to give an idea to the trade-unions of the manner of keeping accounts which may serve the purpose of Sec. 26. M. Joshi. Now it has been admitted by the any certified accountant or by any other person who is generally employed for the purpose of auditing the accounts of any industry" be substituted for the words "in the prescribed manner" in line 5 sub-clause (i).

(ii) That the word "ten" in the 3rd line in That the word "ten" in the 3rd line in cannot be compelled to recognise trade-teen."

In this chapter my council is of opinion that a section should be inserted to guarantee the recognition of representative trade unions by their employers.

The reason is that this piece of legislation is intended to benefit trade unions by conferring upon them certain rights and privileges. Government of India have undertaken to legislate for the protection of trade unions on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi. Now it has been admitted by the Government of India that Indian Trade Union movement is in an infant state and that the conditions that are necessary to develop trade unions on healthy lines are different from those of England. Hence if by the registration of trade unions the employers do not recognise representative trade unions, where was the necessity of this piece of legislation at all?

So in order to really benefit trade unions the employees must be made to understand that the benefit of registering trade unions would be the conference on them of recognition. The Government of India have advanced an argument in letter No. L-925 dated 12th September 1921 that employers cannot be compelled to recogn se trade-unions by means of legislation. Well and good, but why was legislation undertaken on various occasions for the benefit of employers at the cost of employees, e.g. the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, the Madras Planters' Labour Act, the Assam Emigration Act, and some section of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, etc. If the Government of the India can legislate for the benefit of the employers on so many occasions, then why on this occasion a section should not be added in this Bill imposing on the employers the duty of recognising the registered representative trade unions. So my council begs to suggest addition of the following new section in this chapter.

"Registered trade-unions should be recognised by the employers concerned and that refusal on the part of the employers to recognise trade-unions should be dealt with with by Boards to be constituted for the purpose of settling trade disputes."

CHAPTER IV.

Sec. 27.—My council is of opinion that the manner in which the trade unions and the rules of trade unions should be registered and the manner of auditing accounts of registered trade-unions should be prescribed in a schedule to the Act instead of giving the Governor-General in Council power to make regulations for the same.

Hence delete sub-clause (a), and sub-clause (b) of sub-clause (2) of sec. 27.

CHAPTER V.

Sec. 29.—(1) In sub-clause (1) of sec 29 substitute the word "month" for "week" in the 10th line.

(2) Substitute the word "one hundred rupees" for the words "five hundred rupees' in the 8th line of sub-clause (2) of Sec. 29.

My council generally agree with the other clauses of the Bill.

COST OF LITIGATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past letters have appeared in the Press from the public which indicated an anxious desire to expedite and cheapen the scandalous cost of litigation which practically means at present a denial of justice to the citizen with a slender purse. Partly in order to remedy this the Government of India appointed the Indian Bar Committee and later on the Civil Justice Committee. One of the main recommendations of the Bar Committee is that pleaders of more than 10 years standing should on an application be automatically enrolled as Advocates entitled to practice on the same footing as Barristers are at present. The vested interests nervous of losing the monopoly have been thinking hard of ways and means to render this recommendation nugatory and have, I hear, now hit upon a device which I confess is extremely ingenious. It is proposed, I hear, to make a new rule to the effect that no Advocate shall be allowed to appear for a party in the local Small Causes and Police Courts unless and until he is instructed by a Pleader or Attorney. If properly considered it will easily be seen that this is a plan, though not a very clean one, to discourage and prevent Pleaders of any practice of their own from applying for enrolment as Advocates by holding out to them the prospect of having to lose their own clientele as they will thereafter not be able to deal direct with their clients as before. It is difficult to say why this new change should be made when so long not only in the Small Causes and Police Courts but even in Criminal Sessions of the High Court and in the Insolvency Courts Advocates and Barristers have always been allowed to appear without the necessity of being instructed by an Attorney or Pleader.

In case a client wishes to engage the services of an experienced Pleader who becomes an Advocate on application under the recommendation of the Bar Committee he can only do so when he pays 2 fees, one a fee probably an increased one of the pleader newly made an Advocate and also another fee for a junior whom he must engage in order to be able to get the service of the senior. Whether the litigant in the small cases filed in the Police and Small Causes Court should be subjected to this double drain is a matter of some importance to the litigating public who are the primary parties to be consulted in such a matter. It is to be hoped that the present Chief Justice himself a Barrister will with his usual liberal tendencies see to it that the proposed new rule is not enacted to the detriment of the litigating public and the hopeful and long waiting pleaders who are meant by this clumsy device to be shut out, in the interests of jealous monopalist.—Yours, etc.

"SHUT OUT."

CONSUMERS AND STEEL PROTECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Consumers of steel articles are obliged to Government for their decision of giving protection by bounties. This was the opinion of all the representatives of the trade who lately gave evidence before the Tariff Board. This expert opinion was, however, set aside by the Board who looked more to the letter than the spirit of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act.. If their recommendations had been accepted the consumers' burden would have been doubled without any tangible benefit to the industry. Government looking to the spirit of the Act and knowing that increase of duties had already given them a big surplus wisely refrained from putting a fresh burden on the voiceless consumers It is to be hoped that the Assembly wish will show the same concern for the consumers and endorse Government's decision when the amendment of the Act comes before it next month.

Few people outside the steel trade realise how this important trade is disturbed and disorganised by this increase of duties and by the threat of still increasing it within four months. When the Act was before the Assembly, I had written to some Assembly members and had protested in the Press against the enabling clause in it, which gave power to the Government to raise duties whenever thoy were convinced of its necessity. This was like a sword hanging on the trade and it has already done immense harm to it. It indirectly led to heavy imports and thus increased stocks beyond the capacity of the trade. Such disorganisation of trade instead of helping the Tata Iron and Steel Company threw it on the mercy of a weak market of low prices. The company has for the first time since its start realised the value of co-operation between Industry and Trade.

Government, too, have realised that imposition of duties has brought them surplus at the expense of the consumers. They increased duties for protection and not for revenue purposes. The Tata Iron Steel Company too have realised that their salvation lies in bounties not in duties. It is now for the Assembly to amend the Act in such a way that duties may not be unnecessarily heavy. The schedule requires a revision. It is defective because many articles which the Company does not manufacture at all or not in large quantities are unnecessarily taxed. This should be set right and this enabling clause should be abolished if stability of trade is desired even for the Company's own good Government and Assembly will be well advised if they invite the co-operation of trade in amending the Act to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Assembly has an opportunity of testing the sincerity of Government by amending the preamble of the Act by inserting a declaration in it that all Government departments, Railways and public bodies should help the industry by preferring Indian steel to imported steel. Such a declaration will go a great way in securing to the Company orders which it wants more than a leaking weak Tariff wall. In Belgium steel works were in the same bad plight as our Indian steel work is at present. They cut down prices below cost price to get work but they did not succeed. Belgian Government instead of giving them subsidy placed a large order of about 75,000 Tons of rails for State Railways and gave the steel works a temporary relief. Why should not our Government do the same and prevent their own orders for steel from going out of the country? Let the Assembly demand this and I am sure both Government and Railway Board will give the necessary assurance in pursuance of their Protection Policy adopted by the Government of India.—Yours, etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA VIDYAPITHA EXAM.

The General Scouting, The All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapitha, 6, Adivappal Mudali Street Vepery, Madras, writes:—

The written examinations of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha for the Diplomas of "Ayurvedacharya" "Ayurveda Visharad" and Bhishak" will be held from the 17th of March 1925 to 23rd idem (both days inclusive) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. daily exclusive of Sunday. 2. The centres for the Examinations are:—Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Allahabad, Amraoti, Amritsar, Ballia, Bankipore, Bezwada, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Colombo, Delhi, Gohana, Hardwar, Missar, Hyderabad, (Sindh), Lahore, Lucknow, Benares, Madras, Mainpuri, Nellore, Nisrikh, Pilibhit, Poona, Puri, Rajahmundry, Ramgarh and Rikhikesh. 3. Applications for the examinations must be on the prescribed forms available from the undersigned and must reach this Office before the 31st of January 1925 with fees noted below. 4. The question papers for Acharya and Visharada examination will be in Sanskrit and answers should be in Sanskrit (Devanagiri characters) but those for the Bhishak Examination may be in vernaculars. 5. The fee for the Ayurveda-charya is Rs. 15, for Ayurveda Visharada Rs. 10, for Bhishak Rs. 5. 6. For application forms and other particulars apply to the undersigned enclosing stamps for postage.

7. No applications will be received after 31st January 1925.

THE
GLOBE
CINEMA
Where the Annual Sessions of the Moslem Educational Conference and the All-India Moslem League are to be held, the former on 27th, 28th and 29th and the latter on 30th and 31st inst.

INDIAN CURRENCY LAWS.

MR LOHOKARE'S CONSOLIDATING BILL.

Mr. K. G. Lohokare, M.L.A., proposes to introduce in the Legislative Assembly a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Indian currency. The following statement of objects and reason fully explains the nature of Mr. Lohokare's Bill:—

The introduction of a gold standard currency and free coinage of gold has been the recommendation of the Fowler Committee and the goal of Indians since 1893. Opinions of the Currency Committees and eminent Indian and British economists are decidedly against the present Government policy of the gold exchange standard; and this bill contemplates the change desired.

In the Indian Coinage Act 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act 1923, the following changes are therefore introduced —

(1) The gold standard is laid down as the basis of Indian currency with free coinage of gold. (2) Gold coins to be the only full legal tender. (3) Silver coins to be a limited legal tender. (4) The denominational value of the paper currency is altered according to the gold standard. (5) The paper currency reserve is to be in Government of India securities only. (6) The metallic reserve to be in India. (7) A limit is prescribed to the amount of paper currency reserve held in securities, so that with the conditions already existing (of the total issue of paper currency being equal to total reserve but not more than double the Metallic reserve), a limit to the issue of paper currency is laid down.

No two standard currencies need exist side by side. The silver currency should therefore be such as to resist the temptation of being melted down in spite of the fluctuations in price of the bullion. The contents of the rupee therefore are kept just near the requirements though to maintain the popularity of the coin no attempt is made to give it a status of a pure token coin. The legal tender limit of the rupee has been curtailed to enable the gold standard currency to fully establish itself.

The profits of coinage—a much debatacle asset of a country should at least serve the purpose of currency alone, and have therefore been set apart for the purpose.

The changes as are introduced in the denominational value of the paper currency are merely consequential to the acceptance of the gold standard. While the currency administrative machinery is so far left in tact.

The question of the paper currency reserve has been set forth in the interests of the commercial and exchange interests of this country. The idea of the reserve being somewhere else to be utilised by others at low rates for their benefit is in itself a more than sufficient cause for demanding a change in its location. The Imperial Bank of India has been made a depository for a portion of this reserve with an expectation that it would serve to meet Indian industrial and exchanges purposes. The inflation of currency should have some limit, and the object has been sought to be attained by laying down a maximum limit to the securities portion of the Paper Currency Reserve with the other conditions prescribed.

For a return to a more natural operation of the laws of exchange, the sooner the mechanism of the gold standard and the Council Bills is put a stop to the better for this country, for Great Britain and the world. However Sec. 20 of the Paper Currency Act 1923 regarding the bills of exchange i sstill left, to enable the Government to tide over an emergency, and further experience alone will be a guide in this respect.

A period of four years from the time these changes would come in operation has been provided continuing the old currency as a legal tender for that period during which it would be absorbed or changed into new. Paper Currency of the old form however has been allowed to be a legal tender in payments to Government to minimise the risk of inconvenience and subsequent loss to the ignorant public.

The changes thus sought to be introduced by this bill though radical are the long expected ones and it is hoped they will meet with an approval of all concerned.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army writes from Bombay:—

"As the Christmas Season is approaching, a party of Salvation Army Officers who have come out from the Home Country have formed a Songster Brigade and are now visiting various parts of the City for the purpose of reminding us of our attachment to the Home Country by singing Christmas carols and other musical selections, and also soliciting funds with the object of bringing cheers to many unfortunates who are in the Army's care.

As is generally known, the Salvation Army has in the City a Home for Stranded Europeans, a Working Men's Hostel, a Rescue Home for Women, an Adult Released Prisoners' Home, a Home and Reformatory for Juvenile Prisoners, as well as vernacular schools for the education of the depressed classes.

We trust, therefore, that there will be a very generous response to the appeal which is now being made. We feel sure that the friends visited will greatly appreciate the singing of the Brigade. Donations may also be forwarded to Commissioner Horskins, at the Army's Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla."

DAYANAND JANAM SHATBADI.

The Principal of the D. A. V. High School, Hoshiarpur, (Punjab) writes:—

"I am preparing a report of the Educational work of the Aryas Samaj in India for Janam Shatbadi occasion. In that connection I have so far been able to register, with great difficulty, the names of 325 institutions only. Letters have been addressed to the Head Masters of all these institutions with a view to obtain information on the points mentioned below. It is however notified through the Press for the information and guidance of all such Samajes and Managing Bodies of schools etc., as are not yet aware of my address to be good enough to furnish me with the requisite information in respect of any Schools, College, Gurukul, Orphanage Pathshala on Vidyalaya etc., under their control (recognised of not). The information should be supplied as soon as possible so that the report may contain a mention of all Samajic educational institutions. Any assistance in the above direction will be appreciated:—

Points on which the information is required:—

(1) Name of the Institution; (2) No: of students; (3) No: of students reading Hindu; (4) No: of teachers; (5) Income from fees for the year 1923-24; (6) Total expenditure for the year 1923-24; (7) Whether Religious Instruction is compulsory for all students; (8) The cost of the buildings in case it is the property of the Samaj.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: Christmas Eve.

Bombay Winter Meeting, Third Day. First Race starts at 2-15 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—1st Dn.—Parsi Pioneers vs. Bombay Battalion A F. I., Cooperage, 5 p.m.—2nd Dn.—Colaba United vs. Imperial Bank, Oval, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 25.

Banks closed: Christmas Day.

Convention of Young Theosophists, First Day, the Elphinstone High School, Mr. J. Krishnamurti's Presidential Address, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, December 26.

Banks closed: Boxing Day.

S. S. "China" due with the English Mails at 1 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists, Second Day, the Elphinstone High School, Business Meeting, 1 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, December 27.

The S. S. "China" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—1st Division—B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. G. I. P. Rly., Cooperage, 5 p.m.

Convention of Young Theosophists, Third Day, the Elphinstone High School, General Discussion on future programme, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express		20 21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from the Central Press, London, a combined writing-pad, calendar and diary for 1925.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Thursday, the 25th December, 1924, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas Day", all the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Ballard Pier Station and the town sub-offices, including the telegraph branches of the combined offices, will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st January, 1925.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macfarlane" left Liverpool on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macilwraith" left Suez on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

In consequence of the "Morea" having encountered stormy weather in the Mediterranean and delay in the Suez Canal, the "China's" departure from Aden was delayed. The "China" is due to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails ex "Morea" from London of the 11th instant left Aden at 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 3 30 a.m. the following day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd December to 6 a.m. of 23rd December:—

Small-pox 1 attack; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 82. Total mortality this day last year was 91.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB BANDRA.

The Annual X'mas Tree and Social of the Club is to be held in the Club premises on Sunday, (the 28th instant) and members desirous of having gifts from the Tree for children under 12 years are requested to send in names and particulars of age etc., together with a contribution of Re. 1 per toy to the Secretary, St. Marin's Club, Bandra by Saturday, the 27th instant. The X'mas Tree and Social will be open to all members and their families and also to well-wishers of the Club.

AHALYABAI FREE MATERNITY HOME.

Mr. Anandrao Jivan Nakhwa made a donation of Rs. 101 towards the above-mentioned Maternity Home, being successfully conducted by Mrs. Janabai Rokde at Mandvi Koliwada, for which Mrs. Janabai Rokde and the Executive Working Committee of the Maternity Home are very much thankful to him.

CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The function of giving the address and prize distribution at the 16th annual social gathering of the Camp Education society's schools will come off today (Wednesday) at Malcom Tank Road, Poona, at 9-30 p.m. when Prof. B. K. Thakore will preside.

8TH BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The 8th Bene-Israel Conference will hold its sessions on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December, in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, commencing at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on the first day. The President-elect is Mrs. Abigail E. Moses, and Mr. Elias Reuben Shinjekar is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MAHILA MANDAL, PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay), a ladies' social gathering will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall, Pothardi, Parel. Certificates will be awarded to the students of the Sewing Classes of the Mandal who have been successful in the examination recently held. Miss E. Reuben has kindly consented to preside and give away prizes.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, it has been arranged to conduct "Saptaham" commencing from to-day (Wednesday) at 26, Shamjee Ludha Building, G. I. P., Matunga. The Bhagavatham text will be read between 4 a.m. and 12 noon daily and the meaning explained in Tamil between 5 and 9 p.m. The "Saptaham" will come to a close on the 31st morning.

H. H. RAWALJI OF B. N. TEMPLE.

Hindus will hail the arrival of His Holiness the Rawalji of the Temple of Badri Narayanji who is putting up at present with the proprietors of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, 7th Khetwadi, Bombay, and shall stay for a short time only. Those who desire to have his darshan should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

CONVENTION OF YOUNG THEOSOPHISTS.

The annual Convention of Young Theosophists will be held in Bombay at the Elphinstone High School from to-morrow (Thursday) to Saturday, the 27th instant. On the first day, Mr. J. Krishnamurti will deliver the presidential address at 2-30 p.m. The second day will be devoted to business from 1 p.m.; and on the third day the session will commence at 9-30 a.m. to discuss future programme.

PILGRIMAGE AND FEAST AT BASSEIN FORT.

The annual Pilgrimage and Feast in honour of St. Gonsalo Garcia will take place in the Bassein Fort on Sunday (the 28th instant). There will be low Masses from 8 to 11 o'clock (S. T.). The Solemn High Mass with Sermon will begin at 10-30. Motors and tongahs will be available at the Bassein Road railway station.

SOUTH INDIAN CONFERENCE.

A preliminary meeting, to discuss the desirability of holding a Conference of South Indians in Bombay with a view to form a Central Organization for the community, was held in the hall of the Depressed Class Mission, Parel, last Sunday, at which it was resolved to hold a Conference in Thackersey Mulji Hall (Tram Terminus), Parel, very shortly, and a Representative Committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements in connection therewith. Further particulars regarding the Conference will be announced in due course.

LADIES' SEWING CLASSES EXAM.

The Mahila Mandal which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, conducts sewing classes for women at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, and these classes are daily held in the afternoon. A syllabus has been drawn up and instruction in sewing and cutting are imparted according to that syllabus. Recently the students in the different classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following students were declared successful.

SENIOR CLASS (twelve months' training):—Mrs. Ramabai Naik, Mrs. Ambubai Desai.

JUNOR (A) Class (six months' training):—Mrs. Sundarabai Chitale. Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh, Shrimati Indirabai Bhide, Mrs. Shantabai Desai, Shrimati Champubai Nagavekar, Mrs. Saraswatibai Donde, Mrs. Vimalabai Tamhane, Mrs. Manakben Kotchee Mrs. Rajnubai Tamhane.

JUNIOR (B) Class (three months' training):—Mrs. Indirabai Savardekar, Mrs. Sokabai Palkar, Shrimati Shantabai Banthivadekar, Shrimati Krishnabai Joshi, Miss Gulabbai Mahatre, Mrs. Sulabhbai Phanse, Mrs. Anusuyabai Kamerkar.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast as a special Children's Hour by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Christmas Eve (Wednesday, December 24), at 10-30 a.m. Members are invited to send in their children and their children's friends to the Club at the hour:—

PROGRAMME.

1. "Hark the Herald Angels Sing."
2. "For Unto Us A Child Is Born."
3. "Uncle Jumbo explains some Christmas Games."
4. "It came upon the Midnight clear."
5. "Uncle Charlie and his Farmyard."
6. "A Jolly Christmas."
7. "A Christmas Story", told by Auntie Jane.
8. "Old Jim's Christmas Hymns."
9. "Nursery Rhymes by Uncle Peter's Party."
10. "Evening Bells", played on the bells of Ecurneville.
11. "Uncle Jumbo as Father Christmas."
12. "Christmas Carols", played by the Black Diamonds Band.
13. "Old Folks at Home."
14. "Christmas Eve in Barracks."

The programme of Indian music broadcast on Wednesday evening at 6-45 p.m. will be followed by a short programme of Christmas Carols and Anthems.

CORONER'S COURT.

LABOURER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Nandsing Dhanpati (28), a Hindu labourer, was working on a hill at Worli on Monday. He was standing on a stone removing earth and as he stooped earth and stones a few feet higher on the hill fell on his back and he was partially buried. An alarm was raised and he was extricated from the debris and then removed to J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours after admission. Death was due to internal haemorrhage.

At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MADRASI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Monday at about 10-30 a.m. a Madrasi Christian (name not known), aged about 25 years and employed by Mr. Kenneth Wright of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., went to the kitchen of Mr. Eyres residing on the 2nd floor of Gool Villa, Laburnum Road, and cut his throat with a table knife. On hearing the thud, Mr. Eyres' servants who were seated in the adjoining room rushed to the kitchen and noticed the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood with his throat cut. They raised an alarm and police were sent for, who removed the body to the morgue.

At an inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, Mr. Wright, the deceased's master, said the deceased was not mentally deranged. He had not threatened to take his life. Since Saturday last he seemed to be quiet.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

NEWLY BORN CHILD FOUND IN GUTTER.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of a newly born male child who was found on the 15th instant in a sweeper's gully near Mujid Bunder Road, tied in a gunny cloth. The police made enquiries, but no information was forthcoming regarding the mother of the child or the person by whom it was placed.

The jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation by a person unknown to the jury.

The S. S. "Clan Ross" from Chittagong and London for Cardiff wirelessed that 25 miles from Holyhead both steam and hand steering year have broken down. She needs two strong tugs to assist her to reach the port.—Reuter.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CASES OF CLOTH STOLEN FROM DOCKS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Chandulal Jethashanker, Dhanji Lalji and Cassumally Molubhoy were charged with theft and abetment in respect of two cases of satin cloth valued at Rs. 1,500 and a case of woollen cloth valued at Rs. 1,535 from the Alexandra and the Victoria Docks.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted; while the first accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader. The second accused was undefended; while the third accused was represented by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that the first accused was a customs mukadam, the second accused was an employee of the first, while the third caused was a custom clearing agent and that these three persons conspired to commit the theft of the property. On September 19 a case of venetian cloth, marked 698 Diamond, was landed in Shed No. 2, Victoria Dock. When the consignee of the case came to take delivery on September 24, it was found to be missing. The loss was reported to the Port Trust authorities and to other Shed Superintendents. On September 21, the s. s. "Castillia" arrived in Bombay and among other things brought five cases of satin cloth consigned to Messrs. Dewoolkar and Bros. The consignees took delivery of three cases on October 2 and found 2 cases missing. This loss, too, was reported to the authorities concerned. Inquiries and claims for the same were received by the Port Trust authorities between the 10th and 15th of October. The prosecution alleged that the three accused combined to steal the cases of cloth. They were alleged to have taken four cases of lampware into the docks, but deliberately shut them out with a view to commit the alleged theft. While removing the cases of lampware from the docks, the accused were alleged to have removed two cases of satin cloth and one case of venetian cloth on two different occasions. The prosecution produced evidence to show the different dates on which the cases were taken to the docks to be shipped and removed along with the cases of cloth. A tailor deposed that a piece of venetian cloth was given to him by the first and second accused to be made into coats for them.

The defence of the first accused was that he acted solely according to the orders of the third accused. He admitted having dealt in the cloth, but he never knew that it was stolen property. It was a fact that his name appeared as the shipper of the lampware, but that too was only to oblige the third accused.

The second accused pleaded not guilty and said that he acted under the instructions of the first accused who was his master. He had no reason to believe that the articles were stolen.

The third accused submitted that he was not guilty and that he was brought to this pass because he had lent his services to the first accused for purchasing lampware. Though the lampware purchased by him he did so acting on the instructions of the first accused.

There was another case against the same accused before the same Magistrate for the theft of two cases of satin cloth valued at Rs. 1,500 on October 7.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, brought to his Worship's notice that the Port Trust authorities had addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Police requesting him to press for a heavy sentence in case of conviction as they were anxious to put an end to the practice of pilfering indulged in by a gang of persons and which resulted in their paying heavy claims.

His Worship on evidence acquitted the third accused in the first case and sentenced the first and second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each or, in default, to suffer hard labour for three months. In the second case the second accused was acquitted while the first and third accused were sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to suffer a further term of imprisonment for four months.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

OPENING DATE DEC 30

The 16th annual session of the All-India Muslim League will be held under the Presidency of the Hon. Syed Riza ali M.C.S. on the 30th and 31st December 1924. The session will commence at 10 a.m. on 30th December. Visitors Tickets (Mussalman and Non-Mussalman) Rs. 5, 3, and 1.

Visitors from outside Bombay will be lodged at Kapadwanjiwadi near Grant Road. Daily charges for meals in Indian style Rs. 2. Arrangements in local hotels will be made for gentlemen so desiring. Offices of the Reception Committee, Hilal Manzil Abdulrehman Street. Telegraphic Address "Khatri Bombay."

THE ALL-INDIA NATUROPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The All-India Naturopathic Conference will be held on 29th and 30th instant at the 1st Karnatak Ayurved Conference Pendol. All Naturopathists of India and the sympathisers are cordially requested to attend. The following rates of fees have been fixed: Rs. 5 for E. C. Member, Rs. 3 for Delegate and Re. 1 for the visitor. Mahatmaji is requested to preside.

4TH A. I. MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The following is the list of musicians who are attending the fourth All-India Music Conference, Lucknow, which will be held from 10th to 14th January 1925:—

1. Ahmedabad, Master Sri Krishna; 2. Ahraura Thakur Dass Pakhawaj Player; 3. Allahabad Professor Kushalkar; 4. Alwar Ustads Allabande Khan and Sadiq Ali Khan; 5. Baroda State Ustads Fyaz Khan, Karim Baksh, Bhikhan Khan, Tassaduq Husain Jamaluddeen Khan, Fida Husain Khan, Nasir Khan, Amir Khan and the musicians of the Indian Orchestra; 6. Benares Pt. Biru Misra; 7. Bombay Ustads Khadim Husain, Abdul Aziz; 8. Burdwan Professor Gopeshwar Banerji; 9. Calcutta Ustads Inayet Khan, Hafiz Khan, Karamatulla Khan, Radhika Mohan Goswami, and Mr. Shiam Lal Varman; 10. Cutch State Nasir Khan; 11. Chandapur Murawat Khan; 12. Darbhanga Bashir Khan; 13. Dholpur State Pt. Manmohan Lal; 14. Gwalior Krishnarao Shunker Pandit; 15. Indore State Ustads Wahid Khan, Latif Khan, Munawar Khan Majid Khan, Bandu Khan, Nasiruddeen Khan and Hafiz Khan; 16. Jaipur State Fida Husain, Karamat Khan, Kallan Khan, Riazuddeen and Fida Husain; 17. Karachi Ustad Ali Baksh Khan; 18. Lucknow Abid Husain Munne Khan, Ahmad Khan, Khurshed Ali Khan, Nasir Khan Hydrabadi, Ewaz Ali, Chhutton, Yusuf Ali; 19. Maihar State Allauddeen and his brother; 20. Muttra Pt. Chandan Chaube; 21. Mysore State Sheo Shanna, Barkatulla, Bidar Krishnappa; 22. Orchha State Lala Harcharan Lal, Pakhawaj Player; 23. Patiala State Ustads Ali Baksh Khan, Nasir Khan and Mamman Khan; 24. Rampur State Ustads Hyder Khan, Mustaq Husain, Nazir Khan, Karim Khan, Fida Husain Khan; 25. Sakeit Fazal Khan; 26. Tanjore Pt. Vishnu Digamber; 27. Tilmandi Maula Baksh; 28. Udaipoor State Ustads Sadruddeen Khan and Ziauddeen Khan; 29. Ujjain Azim Baksh; 30. Vizianagram Venkat Raman Dass.

Many other musicians and many scholars from all parts of India including Bengal and Madras are coming.

MEDALS.

There will be competition for which the following medals will be awarded:—

VOCAL:—

1. Dhurpad Style Gold 2, Silver2; 2. Khyal Style Gold 2/4, Silver 2/4.

INSTRUMENTAL:—3. Vina Gold 1, Silver 2; 4. Sitar Gold 1, Silver2; 5. Pakhawaj Gold 1, Silver 2; 6. Tabla Gold1, Silver 2; 7. Shahnai Gold 0, Silver1; 8. Sarod Gold 1, Silver 2; 9. Sarangi Gold 1, Silver 2; 10 Sur Singar Gold 1, Silver 2; Total Gold 7, Silver 15.

Other competitions, if any, will be awarded similar medals.

WORLD'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

49TH ANNIVERSARY IN BOMBAY.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the World's National Convention of the Theosophical Society commenced on Tuesday morning and at 4-30 p.m. Dr. Annie Besant was "At Home" when Arts and Crafts exhibition was declared open at the Elphinstone High School. The anniversary being of the world's national convention, delegates apart from different provinces of India from various parts of the world had specially come to Bombay to attend the function. There are about 1,000 lodges with 40,000 members all over the world and the Convention was graced by delegates from America, Australia, England and the Continents. Among those present were also Sir Sadashiv Iyre, ex-Judge, Madras, Diwan Bahadur K. Chandrashekhar Iyre, ex-Chief Justice, Mysore, Rao Bahadur Shyam Sunderlal of Gwalior, Babu Hirendranath Dutt, Mr. and Mrs. Jinarajadas, Dr. and Mrs. Cousins, Miss Bell, Lady Emily Lutyens, Mrs. Duckworth, Miss Bright (London) Durbar Shri Vajsuravala of Halala (Kathiawad), Dr. Gore (Hubli) Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Principal and Mrs. Sanjiva Rao, Mr. J. Krishna Murti and J. Nityanand, etc.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition represented many original and antiquated paintings. Some exhibits showed the glory of India's prosperity and power some decades and centuries ago. The following paintings drew considerable attention of the visitors:—(1) Durbar of Rana Ranjit Sinh (1817). South India Fresco painting a.d. 600 Ajanta a.d. 500 and some paintings of Andara Jeetya Kalashala, Bangal.

The guests dispersed at 6-30 p.m. after partaking of light refreshments.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

A BRILLIANT "AT HOME"

A successful function was held to meet delegates to the Theosophical Convention on the occasion of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the Elphinstone High School on Tuesday evening, when, Dr. Annie Besant was "At Home" to a varied representative gathering. The exhibition has been organised by Dr. James H. Cousins of Adyar, Madras and is nicely set on the first floor of the premises. Very ancient paintings t have found room in Dr. Cousins' store and it took nearly an hour to have a view at the pictures. Amongst the visitors were the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. J. Krishnamurti, the Lady Emily Lutyens, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jinarajadasa, Dr. V. S. Thukekar, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Margaret Cousins, Mrs. Mavjulabai Laud, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmiwala, Mr. K. Krishnamurti, Mr Ratansey D. Motarji and Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata. At the end of the "At Home" refreshments were served and the guests were introduced to Dr. Annie Besant in turn. The whole function was interesting, and it was impressive to see Dr. Besant expostulating with an admirer who prostracted himself. "It is not proper" she said "and I do not want it."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held on Tuesday at 1-40 p.m., Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 16th instant. The letter stated that the Government had, by their Notification No. 2528 of March, 1923, included the Bandra Slaughter Houses within the limits of the Bandra Municipality. The Bandra Municipality had now assessed the Bandra Slaughter Houses at Rs. 53,616 and had accordingly preferred a Bill for House Tax amounting to Rs. 6,755-10-0 for the year 1923-24 and 1924-25. The Commissioner further stated that the charges were debitable to a specific head, viz., Markets and Slaughter Houses. As there was no Budget grant from which that amount can be met, the Commissioner requested the Standing Committee to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 6,755-10-0 from the surplus cash balance to meet the charges.

There was little discussion over the point and the members wanted to know how the notification was not brought to the members of the Committee before. The Commissioner replied that he had no special man to look after Government notifications.

The letter of the Commissioner was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction with a remark that the Commissioner be asked in the meanwhile to report to the Committee why the notification escaped the attention of the Department concerned.

The meeting then dissolved.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 51st week of 1924, i.e., the week ended 20th December, 1924, the total mortality 699 was 11 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29-31. These figures compare favourably with those for the 51st week of 1923 when the mortality was 726 and death-rate 30.94 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 819 and death-rate 38.33.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the respiratory system 233 as against 1 and 249 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 164 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death; Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths; Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 469 as against 481 in the 51st week of 1923 and 439 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

"CABARET REVELS"

A FRESH PROGRAMME AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The success of "Our Cabaret" is assured. A packed house gave them a spontaneous reception on their first change of programme since their opening on Saturday night. Tuesday's bill contained 18 items, all saucy and spicy. As was expected Frank Milne the leading fun merchant scored a great success, his repetition of a "young ladies toilet" by special request producing hysterics among the audience and very few really blushed! "For Friendship's sake" was a snappy little item very much like the "Meanest Man" which brought forth mirth with much abruptness.

Frank Milne's entertainment was the most humorous item for Milne has a style amazingly versatile and original.

Reginald Selleck was much in demand and was obliged to return twice before the audience excused him. Chamier introduced a bit of seemingly serious talk on the state of the country and a few progressive suggestions.

For an after-dinner entertainment "Our Cabaret" is brilliant. There are six complete changes o fprogramme. The third will commence on Saturday next.

1ST TEST MATCH

AUSTRALIA'S 256 FOR 5 W'KTS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Sydney.—At the close of play in the first test match to-day, Australia had scored 258 for five wickets in their second innings.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 22.

The English eleven completed their first innings in the first of the cricket test matches against Australia for 298 runs. Hobbs made 115, Sutcliffe 59, and Hendren not out 74. Hobbs who did not make a single mistake has now scored more centuries in the Anglo-Australian Test Matches than any other player. England was 152 runs in arrears of Australia on the first innings, the home team having scored 450. At the close of the play, Australia had lost one wicket in their second innings for 61

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

In the football Association Cup replay Gillingham drew with Barrow at Wolverhampton after extra time, scores being one all.—Reuter.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

ST. XAVIERS AND I. L. I. WIN.

Two second division fixtures were decided on Tuesday when the I. L. I. and St. Xavier's College scored two points each. The Institute Luso-Indiano who started the game with 9 men won by the odd goal in three against the Portuguese Republicans on the Cooperage. The I. L. I. were the superior side and monopolised the attack in the initial period in which they scored through Jacob. Though the I. L. I. were without a goalie Pontis made a good show at back, bring extremely reliable. The latter half was more evenly contested both teams scoring one goal each. Dias, the Republican centre-forward, equalised, but the Institute boys again took the lead, Peter scoring the goal following a free hit for sticks.

The teams were:—

Portuguese Republicans:—Valladares; Torcato and Michael; Napoleon, Saldanha and Julius; Victor, Vaz, Dias, Godinho and Foxey.

I. L. I.:—Ferrao and Pontis; Thomas, Coutinho and Robert; Wilfred, Jacob, Dias Peter and D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Barday.

ST. XAVIER'S BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana lost to the St. Xavier's College by three goals to two on their own ground. It was one of the cleanest games seen. Breaches were few and far between. The Xavierites' win is due more to their half back line than their attack. The College boys scored a single goal through K. D'Souza who shot from close quarters. On changing over the Gymkhana played a better attacking game and Kati was responsible for the equaliser. Kothare who played inside right changing from the left wing proved quite useful. The second goal was due to his good efforts. The Collegeans drew level through R. Fernandes who was also responsible for the winning goal.

The teams were:—

St. Xavier's:—P. Furtado; F. Gomes and M. Appachoo; C. D'Souza, S Perreira and E. Perreira; R. Morea, R. D'Souza, J. Fialho, K. Fernandes and M. Corriappa.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Dr. Rane; J. Pathare and Shete; Gupta, Ramnath and Rao; Naik, Kothare, Dalaya, Kati and Bhiwankar.

Referees:—Messrs. Leontzini and Bhattacharjee.

CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS IN BOMBAY.

To-day, before and after dinner, at the Excelsior Theatre, "Our Cabaret" Company will repeat the "Cabaret Revel" which was presented last night. On Christmas Day there will be no performance, and on the following days the third programme will be given—"Cabaret Nights."

At the Empire and Empress Cinemas there will be daily changes. To-day at the Empire, Chaplin's "The Kid" is the attraction; to-morrow will be a Harold Lloyd night; and on Friday the attraction will be "The Little Lord Fauntleroy", the film in which Mary Pickford scored such a success.

At the Empress there will be shown to-day Jackie Coogan's "Trouble"; on Christmas Day the programme will be an all-Chaplin film with "The Pilgrim" as the film of main interest; and on the following day "The Queen of Sheba" will be shown, with Betty Blythe in the leading role.

TURF EXPERT'S SELECTIONS
SOME PLACE CERTAINTIES AND GOOD FLUKE CHANCES
WHICH WILL SQUARE YOU UP
READY TO-DAY
RUPEES FIVE ONLY
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
190, HORNBY ROAD.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE 'XMAS PLATE.—6 fur. 41 yds.

WHIT WEEK	1
KASER GIRL	2
CINTRA	3

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

JOE'S LUCK	1
CATCHUP	2

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.

COURIER	1
ASPASIA	2

THE VIHAR PLATE.—6 Fur. 4 yds.

HATCHEL	1
KHATAF	2
COSTA RICA	3

THE MODERATE PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 yds.

DOLLARINA	1
CYLVERN	2
ARROWY	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Div. I.—1 mile.

ELSER	1
BRAZEE	2
DAHES	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Div. II.—1 mile.

NASSIM	1
ADWAN	2
CARDIFF	3

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Div. III.—1 mile.

MAXIM	1
YOUNG TAKREET	2
SQUIRE	3

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS.

The results of Monday's matches are as under:—

GENTS' SINGLES.

Penkshe beat Keshavala 6—2, 6—2.
Jejeebhoy beat H. Laxton 6—2, 6—2.
Date beat V. S. Gadgil 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Fritchely beat Mrs. Browne 6—1, 6—1.

GENTS' DOUBLES.

Chiplunkar and Joshi beat Barve and Paul Vaidya 6—4, 1—6, 7—5.
Gole and Joshi beat Godbole and Marathe 6—2, 8—6.

C. P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL OLYMPIC SPORTS.

The C. P. and Berar Olympic and other athletic sports will be held at Yeotmal on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of January, 1925. The amateur sportsmen and young men of the province are requested to take part.

Open for boys under 16:—(1) Kho Kho, (2) 100 yards, running, (3) 220 yards' ring race, (4) Indian clubs, (5) Wrestling feats, (6) Kathi, (7) Malkham, (8) Hanging Malkham, (9) Cane Malkham, (10) Lejjim, (11) Wrestling, (12) Bothati.

Open for all irrespective of age:—(13) 100 yards' run, (14) 220 yards' run, (15) 440 yards' run, (16) One mile run, (17) Ten miles' run (modified Marathon), (18) 120 yards' High Hurdles, (19) Running High Jump, (20) Running Long Jump, (21) Shot put 16 lbs., (22) Three miles' run.

Other Sports:—(23) Atya-Patya, (24) Tug of War, (25) Relay Race, (26) Drill includes Military, Ordinary, Staff drill, Lance drill, Lejjim drill, Club drill and Ambulance drill, (27) 20 miles' cycle race, (28) Slow cycle race, (29) Pole Jump, (30) Malkham ordinary, hanging and cane, (31) Single Bar, (32) Double Bar, (33) Lathi, (34) Bothati, (35) Gadgaphari, (36) Patta, (37) Feats of Sword, Lance and Dagger, (38) Rope climbing, (39) Trapeze, (40) Swimming, (41) Wrestling, (42) Signalling, (43) Knot tying, (44) Bandaging, (45) Tree climbing, (46) O'grady drill.

Wrestling (open for professionals only):—Three pairs will be selected from among the candidates. Acerding to grades to be decided by the Sports Committee.

Prizes:—1st grade Rs. 100, 2nd grade Rs. 50, 3rd grade Rs. 25.

Intending candidates should send in their applications on or before the 5th of January, 1925, stating age, height and weight; if possible they should either send their photo or appear personally.

The above competition will be held provided deserving candidates apply.

Admission Fee:—Annas four for single entry; rupees two for teams.

No candidate will pay more than rupees two for any number of entries.

No admission fees will be charged to members of institutions such as Akhadas, Gymnasia, Schools, Colleges, Scout Association, Volunteer Corps, paying Rs. 15.

Cups, medals and certificates will be awarded to winners.

N.B.—Candidates will make their boarding arrangements; lodging will be arranged for. The Committee will arrange for boarding if informed before-hand; As. 6 will be charged per meal, milk will be supplied at As. 5 a seer. Boarding arrangements will be made for non-vegetarians also who are requested to inform before-hand. Candidates from Nagpur side will find it convenient to come via Dhamangaon. Motor charges per seat will not exceed rupees two. Candidates from Akola side will come via Murtijapur. Railway concession is being arranged for.

The last date for registering entries is the 5th January, 1925, up to 5 p.m.

Letter should be addressed to Dr. S. K. Kane, Secretary, Olympic Sports, Controller, Hanuman Akhada, Yeotmal.

A Great Success in Last Races!
RACE-TIPS
BY
VOX STELLARUM
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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1924.

NON-BRAHMINS AT BELGAUM.

We are glad that the senile uproar created in Madras against the Non-Brahmin Conference has subsided and that the Reception Committee at Belgaum enjoy the support of the community in the arduous task they have undertaken. The decision to convene the Federation at Belgaum was the outcome of the All-Parties Conference in Bombay. Dr. Annie Besant, responding to Maulana Mahomed Ali's invitation, in a magnanimous spirit, offered to hold the session of the National Home Rule League at Belgaum, and close upon that decision came the promise of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Surve that they would try their best to assemble at the common venue. When the representatives from Madras volunteered to meet at Belgaum, misgivings were privately expressed regarding the attitude of orthodox Non-Brahmins, and when several of them signed the Congress Creed it was certain that there would be a few volleys of censure for the heretics to face. In their instinct to quarrel over legal points and procedure, the educated leaders of Madras have the gift of fertile imagination. To prove that the proceedings of the latest meeting of a Committee or an Association were unconstitutional or irregular or preferably *ultra vires*, the ingenuity of Madras leaders finds bracing attraction, and it requires men of subtle calibre to repel their quibbles. In Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the president-elect of the Belgaum Congress, the dissidents found their match. The election of delegates was questioned by the orthodox section as precipitate and irregular, but it was a flank attack against the whole scheme of holding the Conference at Belgaum. The point worth noting is that it is the younger leaders of the Non-Brahmin movement who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of holding the Conference at the national centre. The elders who launched the movement were inspired more by the detestation of the Brahmin than by a clear desire to equalise opportunities for *all* classes under the Non-Brahmin category. They were four caste-men themselves. As a result, they were not even pure communalists: they were neither generous communalists nor far-seeing Nationalists. Incongruities cannot be made the substance of great political policies but differences can be maintained on them for the time being. When, however, antagonism is strong, external guidance is bound to be weak and exasperating; and other communities acted wisely in waiting for leaders to emerge from the embittered community of non-Brahmins themselves,—leaders who could perceive the existence of a common helotry and the humiliation of slaves who merely fought for favoured treatment without thinking of their general liberation.

As the programme of the National Congress widens, the non-Brahmins find opportunities for their advancement within the Congress. While it may be very well to wrestle against the Brahmin and his privilege, the bulk of the non-Brahmin problem is the elevation of the castes and classes recognised in non-Brahmin society. In Madras, the attack against the Brahmins is really intended for the subjugation of one million Brahmins by forty million non-Brahmins; but within the fold of the forty-million non-Brahmins, there are a hundred castes and sub-castes who chafe at hereditary restrictions. The acquisition of Ministerships and the allotment of offices serve the purpose of the few who look to Government for help. But the majority will be benefited only by the success of a movement that aims at the abolition of untouchability. The Congress is committed to the destruction of the scandal, while many non-Brahmin sects are against that policy, and at the same time strangely in favour of the end of all caste-monopoly on the part of the Brahmins. The inconsistency is real, though it is not surprising. Here it is that we look to the younger generation of liberal-minded non-Brahmins to add to their anti-Brahmin policy the stern spirit of subduing the mean animosity of castes, and to bring all to the level which would make their denomination superfluous and ridiculous. To the earnest exponent of non-Brahminism, the passion of Gandhiji for the abolition of untouchability should be a revelation and an opportunity. If the non-Brahmin is poor, why should he not ply the charkha? If the canker of untouchability is destroyed, the non-Brahmin will have more than accomplished his mission: and since the object is associated with the Congress, it is his privilege to profit by the opportunity and obliterate the caste differences that impinge upon civic rights.

While we express our pleasure at the appearance of non-Brahmin leaders in alignment with the Congress, we would also draw their attention to the limitation of the Government as special patron of communities. For the first time in their political existence, the representatives of the Bombay non-Brahmin community approached the Viceroy to ventilate their grievances. They got sad expressions of futile patronage. It was a representative delegation, unlike the hoax perpetrated in the name of Bombay Mussalmans for the exaltation of Lord Reading. The reply of the Viceroy should have convinced them that they should stake their future on the national movement instead of getting expedient assurances from migratory bureaucrats. They asked for special treatment in education and the public services—points which they should present, to enduring profit, before the National Congress. The Viceroy virtually decried their claim of special representation in legislatures and mordantly suggested it to them to organise private scholarships for their advancement at Sandhurst. There can be no inroad of Sandhurst until Indians come to their own. They now enjoy the privilege of direct election and reserved seats in the Bombay Council, and as they are in a heavy majority it is for them to organise for proportionate representation. They are in a position to exert their influence if only they organise and put the minority to plead for protection. They have an enormous field of influence within the Indian National Congress and it is an encouragement to see the younger leaders bringing the movement within conciliatory distance of the Congress.

AMERICAN ELECTION AND AFTER.

The overwhelming success of the Conservative Party at the last general election in England was followed within a few days by the sweeping victory of the Republican candidate, Mr. Coolidge, for the post of President of the United States. The significance of this fact lies in this that the Republican Party in America is, like the Conservative Party in England, the palladium of the established order, the opponent of change, suspicious of the power of Labour and always in favour of letting sleeping dogs lie. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe discusses the character of the contest and the different policies and strength of the rival candidates in an article in the current number of "Contemporary Review" and some of his criticisms are very illuminating. Mr. Coolidge, himself a man of no great prominence in the political life of the country as a whole, was unknown outside his own state of Massachusetts, until a few years ago when a police strike brought him into prominence all of a sudden. He then stood only for the comparatively minor office of Vice-President and the accident of President Harding's death during his term of office made him automatically step into the vacant seat. It was a much-damaged heritage to which he succeeded, for the Republican Party had lost much ground in the elections of 1922. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff had been unpalatable to the Western agricultural interests and the revelations of widespread departmental corruption that shocked the Americans early in 1924 put the President in a most difficult and unenviable position. Mr. Coolidge, however, by a reticence and aloofness rare in American electioneering managed to keep himself apart and unbesmirched by the general disrepute of his party. As Mr. Ratcliffe says: "In the country of advertisement it was left to Mr. Coolidge to discover that the most effective of all advertisements for a President may be to stand aside, to remain in the White House and to allow the American people to build up the legend of its Chief Executive as a simple and pious doer of his duty." He nailed his colours to the familiar and safe shibboleths of his Party, that is, to maintain peace, to promote economy, to provide a protective tariff, and to maintain the integrity of the courts. The advocacy of the national ownership of Railways in the La-Follette programme gave him a good handle to denounce it as subversive of the very foundations of the American system. The limitation of the power of the Supreme Court also proposed by La-Follette was another item which Mr. Coolidge cleverly used to rally the average Americans to his support: for a belief in the supreme Court as perhaps the greatest speciality of their Constitution is so deep-rooted in every genuine citizen as to be almost an article of faith with him.

As a result of the Coolidge victory the issue as to the joining of the League of Nations by America is definitely dead. Nor is it likely that the proposal that America should join the World-Court at the Hague will meet with success even though the President himself supports it. Another result is likely to be the strengthening of the influence of the Ku-Klux-Klan which to-day is an organised power dominating the public life of a substantial minority of the American States. While both La-Follette and Davis denounced it, Coolidge did not. But it is to be hoped that the saner elements in the country will wake up in time to the growing menace of a secret and powerful organisation resting on force in a democratic country, and succeed in preventing it from making force and terrorism usurp the place of reason and persuasion.

Notes of the Day

"Settling" Egypt.

According to Reuter's Cairo correspondent it is authoritatively stated that the Cabinet has definitely decided to dissolve the Egyptian Parliament. The news and the publication of the King's decree in this regard will not come to us as a surprise. It was, in fact, expected as the culmination of the policy of aggression and coercion adopted by the British Government towards Egypt. Zaghlul Pasha had not only the whole Parliament but the whole nation behind him when he gave his dignified reply to the British ultimatum. He was compelled to resign because the helpless Egyptian nation could only resort to passive resistance against the might of the British Government as represented by Lord Allenby's forces. The latter duly installed a puppet Prime Minister in his place in the person of Ziwar Pasha who lost no time in carrying out the wishes of his makers first by dissolving the Parliament, then rejecting the petition of its members for its convocation and finally declaring that he would govern without Parliament, which meant that Lord Allenby, the *de facto* ruler of Egypt, would govern it behind the mask of Ziwar Pasha, as Lord Allenby, the representative of Britain in Egypt, wanted it to be governed. This what Mr. Chamberlain had in mind when he said in the Commons last week that "the British and the present Egyptian Governments were on friendly terms and he was hopeful that their affairs would be settled amicably to the satisfaction of *both the sides* (our italics)." The reference to "both the sides" is, of course, to the dual capacity in which Lord Allenby will act in Egypt through his creature, Ziwar Pasha. And thus will Mr. Baldwin's Government "settle" the Egyptian problem, according to their liking. But will Egypt be satisfied and will any Government, however powerful, be able to suppress for long the aspirations of an awakened nation? A rude awakening awaits the British Government unless they retrace the false steps they have taken and come to an understanding with the real representatives of Egypt.

The Zinovieff Letter.

While the Russian Treaty has gone to the scrap-heap, the mystery of the Zinovieff letter still remains unravelled in spite of the declaration of the present British Government that they are satisfied that the letter is a genuine one. However strong the conviction of the British Government, they cannot expect the Russian Government, which has declared the letter to be a forgery, to accept their verdict without publishing the evidence in support of it. If the evidence in possession of the British Government is clear and irresistible, there is no reason why they should resent an impartial enquiry. The Russian Charge d'Affairs in London has made the offer on behalf of the Soviet Government that "in the interests of truth and with a desire to assist in the investigation of the matter" they are "prepared to guarantee unhindered departure from Russia of the person who supplied the British Government with the documents." In the interest of truth the British Government cannot reject the offer without rousing the suspicion of the world.

Beauty and Charkha.

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Congress at Belgaum could not have been opened by worthier hands than those of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Not only has Behar under the stimulus of his zealous guidance made remarkable progress in the spread of Khaddar, but the splendid work that is to his credit has been done in an unostentatious as well as efficient manner. The country needs more workers like him. "When a patient was ill", Babu Rajendra Prasad said, "the doctor did not try to improve his beauty, but to cure him of his disease and preserve his life. The same was the condition of India now." Charkha is, indeed, essentially an instrument for the economic regeneration of India. But the exhibits displayed at the Exhibition, especially the two samples of fine yarn one of which is of 490 counts and 200 yards in length but weighs only three and a half grains, show the artistic potentiality as well as the economic utility of the Charkha provided it is given the adequate trial and opportunity that have been denied to it.

A Bombshell for Poincare.

The publication by the French paper "Oeuvre" in serial form of the diaries of George Louis, who was French ambassador in Russia for several years until he was peremptorily recalled by Poincare in 1913, has been the political sensation of France during the latter half of last month. The diaries accuse Poincare of having abetted since 1910 all the schemes of the Russian statesmen, notably Iswolski, and quote chapter and verse in support of the assertion. Louis, who knew intimately the Cambon brothers, one of whom was French ambassador in England during the eventful years of the war, gives highly entertaining accounts of his conversations with them. Jules Cambon gave him a curious glimpse of the Iswolski intrigues with Poincare in November 1914 and told him how Kaiser Wilhelm II had assured him in 1913 that he had done everything to preserve amicable relations with France, but that it had all come to nothing. In 1915 Louis had a talk with Pichon, the then Foreign Minister in Paris, who told him that if he, Louis, had been allowed to remain in Petrograd or at least in the French Foreign Office, the war would have been prevented as Iswolski would have found it difficult then to bring Delcasse and Poincare round to the view that war was immediately desirable. Pichon told him further that the next two successors of Louis at the French embassy in Petrograd, Delcasse and Paleologue, practically drove the Russians to war. Poincare as President of the Republic was on their side, and his work as Foreign Minister helped the war party considerably. The interesting point about the diaries is that Poincare has begun in the press a campaign to defend himself though he does not doubt the authenticity of the posthumous political autobiography of Louis, whose peaceful views he never liked.

Who Was Responsible for the War?

Economic factors more than any thing else, is the answer of Henri Jaspar, formerly Foreign Minister in Belgium. He contributes to the November issue of the "Revue Belge" a learned and impartial study of the causes of the war and comes to the conclusion that economic factors, such as the growth of population in the world, which is more rapid in some countries than in others, and the need for seeking existence away from the parent country make wars inevitable, and will continue to make them so. Does one imagine, he asks, that Germany, Italy or Japan, when they become over populated, as they are soon becoming, will not be compelled to seek means of life and residence in other parts of the world for their nationals in spite of any blocading policy, political or economic? We have tried, he says exclusion and we have tried the tariff wall, but pressure of population and the grim fact of overproduction of commodities will compel a country to seek redress with the power of the fist. So he recommends the League of Nations in whose work he has great belief, particularly in the recent Geneva protocol, to study the problems of colonial expansion, the division of raw products and the freedom of markets thoroughly, so that the nations of the world may come, on the basis of the League's suggestions, to a practical understanding with respect to these matters, and thus avoid the barbarous method of war.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

AN APPEAL.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

XH*

No Indian who loves his country, can look upon the prevailing state of things except with the most excruciating pain and anguish. There are men in the public life of the country who have given their all in the hope that before they die they may see the Goddess of Liberty ruling over their beloved native land. They have put up with all kinds of humiliations, sufferings and losses, and sacrificed every comfort and convenience and even neglected their children for the sake of this, the one single object of their life. Absorbed in this their one passion, they have treated with supreme contempt all kinds of calumnies, libels and slanders that have been heaped on their devoted heads by the foreign rulers of the land, and also by some among their own countrymen. They have seen their juniors rise over their heads to the highest offices under the State and to the most alluring positions in life. They have suffered insults and rebukes, at the hands of men who were not even worthy of unloosening the strings of their shoes. They have been followed like criminals, imprisoned and banished like common felons, but have never lost hope.

And after all this, they are told, most seriously and solemnly, both by Hindus and Mussalmans, that Hindu-Muslim unity is impossible; which means that Swaraja is impossible, or in other words, that they have been pursuing a shadow, a phantom, and living in a fool's paradise and wasting their lives!!!

A Painful Situation.

Oh! how crushingly painful it is. Yet in the light of what is happening how plausible and apparently unanswerable! Amongst those who hold that unity is impossible, there are men of light and leading, men of learning and scholarship, men of influence and position, even men who have a record of great service and sacrifice in fields other than political. On the other hand there are men who assure us that this is a passing phase, that Hindus and Mussalmans can be made to and will eventually forget what has happened at Multan, Saharanpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Lahore, Amritsar, Amethi, Sambhal, Gulbarga, and Kohat; that they will not only shake hands but embrace each other in love and fraternity, as soon as the Muslim claims in the political field are admitted and accepted. There are still others who maintain that peace and good will reign in India as soon as Englishmen will have left us, and that, therefore, all that is wanted at present is a union which will result in the expulsion of the foreigner. They do not tell us, however, how, in face of the prevailing distrust, this union is to be brought about, how the foreigner is to be expelled, and lastly, how the exclusion of the foreigner, even if it was practicable, would, by itself, solve the problem of Hindu-Muslim differences. Is it the foreigner that loots and desecrates temples and mosques? Is it he that kills people and burns property? Is it his hand that strikes children and women or dishonours the latter? No, they say, the hands are those of the Indians, but the brains of foreigners. Assuming that to be so, how are we going to put those brains out of operation? The reply is, by conceding Muslim demands in almost every respect. Mahatmaji himself said that the average Mussalman was a bully and the average Hindu a coward, and also that cowardice was worse than death; and yet the remedy he suggested was that Hindus must concede to the Mussalmans and other minorities all that they demanded in the political field. Applying that rule to the Punjab the result will be Muslims 55, Sikhs 33, and non-Muslims and non-Sikhs 12! Is that the remedy? No, say the Muslims, we don't want concessions; we want our rights and the rights, as they view them, are what have been stated above. Some of their spokesmen add "If you don't do that, you won't have Swaraja." Another says, "If you don't do that now, we shall declare Jehad against you when you have got it". 'Nationalist' Muslim leaders, men who advocate communal representation in all institutions in the land and a fixed proportion of Government services, say "Oh! Don't listen to Ziauddins and Fazl Hussains they represent nobody. They are in alliance with the foreigner." They forget, however, that the demands put forward by themselves are exactly the demands of Ziauddins and Fazl Husains, the difference being no greater than that between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The only difference is that one is called M. A. Jinnah, Esquire, and the other Dr. Ziauddin. These friends of ours forget that there are as many Ziauddins and Fazl Husains among the Hindus as among the Mussalmans, and if the Hindu Nationalists had listened to them, there would have been no movement for political freedom. And without that movement there would have been no Shastris Sarmas and Saprus in the Government of India; nor would there have been a Fazl Husains and Mahmudabads in the Provincial Governments. At least this much credit must be given to the Hindu Nationalists that their efforts have been principally instrumental in bringing the country nearer Swarajya than it would possibly have been otherwise. The Muslim educated community, with a few honourable exceptions, had in the past and until only a short while ago, consistently opposed these efforts. The Hindus do not want any special favours. All they ask for is justice and fair play. If the present situation is in any way unfavourable to the Muslim community they will be only too willing to agree to any changes which the Muslims desire, subject

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 25 and 27, and December 1, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22 and 23.

SIR CHIMANLAL HITS BACK

WHY WERE REFORMS REJECTED?

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY, A SHAM.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following reply to Sir Maurice Hayward's recent attack upon him:—

I have just seen the statement presented by Sir Maurice Hayward to the Reforms Enquiry Committee by way of reply to my written statement and evidence before that Committee.

The statement of Sir Maurice Harward purports to be presented "on behalf of the Bombay Government" which expression includes not only the Governor and Members of Council but also the Ministers. I wonder how far the Members and Ministers are responsible for or have concurred in this statement or whether they saw it at all before it appeared in the papers. It would certainly be interesting to know what part they took in the preparation of the statement and whether they agreed that it should go in their names. It is inconceivable that if they had any part of responsibility in its preparation they would have assented to its contents especially when one of the present Indian Members was one of the Ministers throughout the period in discussion and another Indian member acted as member for six months during that period and one of the present Ministers was a Minister during the same period and they at any rate know first hand that my version of the working of the Reforms in Bombay is substantially correct. But, perhaps this particular matter which involved the question of the correct estimate of the working of the Reforms in Bombay was according to Sir Maurice Hayward's conception, not "of major importance" but a "small" or "minor" matter which did not require to be brought before the whole Council and also not a matter which "particularly affected the Ministers" and thus necessitating their being consulted about it.

HOW STATEMENT WAS PUBLISHED.

In the first place Sir Maurice Hayward refers to what he calls the grave impropriety of my statement having been communicated to the representative of the Associated Press. It would have been mere fair to me not to have ignored the circumstances under which the statement was given to the Associated Press. Those circumstances have been fully stated by me before and any person impartially studying the same would absolve me of having consciously done anything improper. On the contrary I had taken all reasonable precautions against premature publication before the Committee decided what parts if any of the statement were to be withheld from publication. When the Committee met it was still possible to stop publication of any particular part if the Committee so willed but they did not take any such action. My statement was penned not with any desire to prejudice any former colleagues but to frankly and honestly state my view when I was called upon to do so by the Government and the Committee. I am sure Sir Maurice has not forgotten how we all pulled together in times of stress and difficulty and how confidence was strictly maintained.

Sir Maurice Hayward tries to combat what I have said in the first three paragraphs of my statement regarding the events which prejudiced the favourable trial of the Reforms Scheme. He contends that the incidents relating to the Rowlett Act and the Punjab affair were not the main causes which prejudiced the reforms in the public eye and in support of that contention points to the fact that the Congress in December 1918 had already rejected the Reforms. It must be first remembered however that the Government of India Act of 1919 came after the Congress of December 1918 and that at the Amritsar Congress in December 1919 Mr. Gandhi against the opposition of Mr. Tilak got the Congress to pass Resolutions welcoming the scheme of reforms as embodied in the Government of India Act 1919 and thanking Mr. Montague for the same. Sir Maurice Hayward passes by this fact altogether in his review of the events. I maintain that the manner in which the Rowlatt Act was passed, and the Martial Law events as brought out in the Report of the Hunter Committee, the subsequent action of certain people both in India and in England to justify the doing of General Dyer and added to that the treaty with Turkey, shook public confidence in the good faith and intentions of the British Government and created an atmosphere whereby people became incapable of taking correct view of the merits of the new constitution.

A PERVERSION

Coming to the main question raised by my statement it is apparent from Sir Maurice Hayward's reply that he really admits some of the principal complaints. He admits that the Ministers were not given sufficient independence in the working of the transferred departments but he tries to justify that by saying that it would not have been right to allow them such independence because they "did not represent any real parties in the Legislative Council" and did not "enjoy the confidence of a majority in the Council." One would like to know how far a present member and

(Continued on next page.)

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ZINOVIEFF LETTER

SIFTING OUT TRUTH

SOVIET DESIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

It is understood that Mr. Rakovsky, the Soviet Charge d'Affairs, in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, with reference to Sir W. Joynson Hicks remarks on the Zinovieff Letter that the British Cabinet was prepared to accept the statement of the special Committee that the letter was genuine and not a forgery, says that in the interests of truth and with a desire to assist in the investigation of the matter the Soviet Government is prepared to guarantee unhindered departure from Russia of the person who supplied the British Government with the documents.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Reports of fighting in Albania are conflicting. The British Government is doing its best to localise the trouble by means of advice to the parties concerned, but the reports of the despatch of British warships are untrue.—Reuter.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

SOVIET SUPPORT TO ALBANIA?

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Belgrade.—Albanian allegations that Yogo-Slavian troops are participating in the Albanian rising are semi-officially denied. Newspapers suggest that the Albanian Note to the League of Nations is supported by Soviet Russia, whose only representative in the Balkans is in Albania and who, it is alleged, wants to take advantage of the present situation to prevent the re-establishment of the peace in the Balkans.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

ADMISSION TO MANDATORY SYSTEM DEMANDED

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Germany's reply to the Council of the League of Nations regarding her entry into the League of Nations makes her adherence conditional on the concession to Germany of the right to decide regarding her active participation in the League in the event of punitive undertakings in view of the disproportionate state of armaments of the European Powers.

An Annexe to the Note reiterates her claims regarding equality of status and war guilt and adds that Germany expects to be admitted to the mandatory system of the League as regards the ex-German colonies.—Reuter.

LIBEL AGAINST PRESIDENT.

GERMAN EDITOR CONVICTED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Berlin.—The Court of Magdeburg has sentenced to three months imprisonment Harr Rothardt, editor of a provincial newspaper for libelling President Ebert whom the paper accused of helping to prolong the munition workers' strike of 1918 and of publicly urging the workers not to respond to the military order to join the army.—Reuter.

GERMANY & DISARMAMENT

ALLEGED NON-FULFILMENT OF 5 POINTS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris.—A message from Berlin says, the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has forwarded to Paris a further fort-nightly report stating that Germany has not fulfilled any of the five points laid down at the Ambassadors' Conference regarding disarmament.—Reuter.

GERMAN DENIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially emphasised that during the past four months the Inter-Allied Control Commission has had full opportunity of ascertaining that "Germany has fulfilled disarmament obligations in every field." With regard to the five points it is declared that considerable portion of the demands comprised in them have already been fulfilled while negotiations are pending regarding the others.—Reuter.

MR. FRANK HODGES.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 22.

The News Agency is responsible for the statement that Mr. Frank Hodges, who was the Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the late Labour Government, will probably become a miner again. Mr. Hodges who started as a working miner in a South Wales colliery eventually became the Secretary of the Miners' Federation. He lost his post on the formation of the Labour Government. At the last election, he failed to retain his seat in Parliament and he was left without any official connection with the miners. He is stated to have been offered important positions in other spheres of Labour activity but has refused them on the grounds that his life-work has been with the miners.—B.O.W.

COUNTRY TO CONCENTRATE ON KHADDAR.

GANDHI-DAS-NEHRU PACT.

ENDORSED BY A. I. C. C.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

EXCITEMENT AMONG PRESSMEN.

The terms of the Calcutta Pact whereby Mahatma Gandhi agreed to suspend the Non-Co-operation movement and allow the Swarajists to become an integral part of the Congress constitution so that the Congress, by means of spinning franchise and other means, may push forward the Khaddar programme were accepted yesterday by a majority of the members of the All-India Congress Committee, there being only 28 dissentients and a handful of neutrals. There were 58 Swarajists and 65 non-Swarajists, present in the Committee.

Mahatmaji pointed out that agreeing to the new franchise meant ceaseless work and submission to rigorous discipline. The Swarajists, he explained, would have no right to represent the Congress in the Councils unless the Swaraj Party properly so called consisted of members who were also members of the Congress fulfilling the franchise qualification.

When the votes were taken there was a large number in favour of acceptance. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai and Babu Shivaprasad Gupta were amongst the 28 dissentients, while Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was among the few neutrals.

A committee of 16 members was appointed to draft well-considered resolutions endorsing the Pact and with a view to universalise handspinning and use of Khaddar and thereby achieve the long deferred exclusion of foreign cloth.

There was considerable excitement among the Pressmen owing to the irritating treatment meted to them by the Congress Executive first in regard to their admission to the A.I.C.C. meeting and, later, owing to the order to submit their "copy" to the General Secretary, for approval.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PACT ADOPTED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The All-India Congress Committee met this afternoon. The whole morning was spent in securing press tickets and only after a great deal of coaxation on the part of the authorities and wait in the sun for the Press people, the latter were allowed to get in. On the platform were seated Maulana Mahomed Ali presiding, Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai, Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu, Konda Venkatapaya, Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Kelkar, Rajagopalachari, Dr. Varadaraju'u Naidu, Mr. Naickar and others. After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, Maulana Mahomed Ali vacated his seat and Gandhiji became President of the new Committee, before whom he placed the Pact with the Swaraj Party for confirmation, before it was finally submitted to Congress.

At the very outset Gandhiji said he was not at all anxious to divide the House on any question in regard to the Pact which was already passed by the late Committee. He said from information he had gathered since passing the Pact and now from Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and others on the vital issue of the Spinning Franchise which was a revolutionary change, that he was taking a fatal step, that he would repent of his folly and that 90 if not more per cent of the people were against the proposed change. There was hardly a Swarajist who favoured the change and there was a large body of opinion even among the No-Changers who were of that opinion. He was also told that the Press was violently opposed to the Franchise and that some Congress organisations had already passed resolutions against it. Gandhiji, therefore, left the Committee unfettered liberty either to accept the Pact or reject it. If they accepted it, let them do so with the intention of carrying into effect the Pact with all its implications. Otherwise let them reject it, in toto. But let them not pass it simply because he favoured it. Repeatedly he had told them to put him out of consideration, also the desire that he should be President of the Congress and their meetings after that: for their opinion and conscience must be of more value to them than anything else.

DOUBTS CLEARED.

Clearing the doubts raised by some members at the private conference between him and the No-Changers, Gandhiji said that as far as the Swaraj Party were concerned they would accept it loyally except Mr. V. J. Patel who merely represented himself only. But others were agreeable to the Franchise and would abide by it loyally. Acceptance of the Franchise meant ceaseless and rigorous working of it and spinning of 2,000 yards of yarn every month either by themselves or by others, the latter meaning that they had to find out some one who would to spin for them to whatever Party they belonged. If they disagreed with it, he asked them to reject it. As for the change in the Swaraj Party's Constitution he said it would be brought in line with that of the Congress in order to make it an integral part of the Congress.

This brought to his feet the redoubtable Hasrat Mohani, who wanted his amendment to be taken first but this was not agreed to.

Deshbandhu Das in explaining said when his Party was started nobody could become member of it unless he accepted Coumith and was a member of the Congress. Last year, they accepted some who accepted the creed of the Congress but were not members of the Congress. But now the position was changed and they would have to bring the same franchise as in Congress otherwise they would not belong to the Congress and would be left out of it. That position they did not desire.

Asked by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya whether every member of the Swaraj Party was also a member of the Congress, the Deshbandhu said those who were members of the Swaraj Party but were not members of the Congress were called the Council Section of the Swaraj Party. They were a section of the Swaraj Party who were with them as regards Councils, but were not in agreement as regards other work. That cleared the mystery of the double-barrelled weapon the Swaraj Party wielded, but the doubts of the No-Changers were not set at rest by Mr. Das' explanation. The elasticity of the whole thing seemed to have left the No-Changers bewildered, but they finally accepted the position seeing no way out of the *impasse*. The result of this is likely to be that while the Swaraj Party would gather strength by enrolling the politically minded intelligentsia in the country who accepted everything the Congress included except the Spinning Franchise, the Congress would consist of a body of merely spinners, but Gandhiji seemed to have not been disturbed by any such consideration.

PACT ENDORSED.

The Pact was subsequently put to vote and carried by a large majority. Mr. Patel voted with the minority, which included some No-Changers. There were some neutrals like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

At the suggestion of the President a committee was formed to consider the resolutions in connection with the Pact to be placed before the Congress, and it was agreed to meet again to-morrow morning to consider the final resolutions as they emerged out of the sub-committee's meetings. Mr. Patel declined to serve in the sub committee on the score that his presence would not be helpful, as he could be convinced by no arguments about the Spinning Franchise.

Thus, after a tame sitting, the Committee dispersed only to sit in a small sub-committee.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT SECRECY.

PLIGHT OF PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

I have already referred to the difficulty experienced by the press representatives, including those of "The Chronicle" in securing tickets of admission to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. After being sent from pillar to post and post to pillar by officials of the All-India Committee and Reception Committee and being obliged to waste nearly four hours, the Press representatives were at last supplied with tickets at one p.m. But, when at quarter to three, they presented themselves at the gate of the All-India Committee pandal they were peremptorily told that they would not be admitted and had to wait

(Continued on page 11.)

EGYPTIAN IMPASSE

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

CABINET'S DECISION.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cairo.—It is authoritatively stated that the Cabinet has definitely decided to dissolve Parliament. The publication of the King's decree in this regard is expected tomorrow.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE NOT POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cairo.—Prince Omar Toussoun in an interview declared that he consulted the representatives of the Zaghloulist, Liberal Constitutionalist, and Nationalist parties and suggested a meeting of the leaders of the three parties in his presence to consider the question of their collaboration at this juncture. The Liberals and Nationalists agreed to his suggestion, but the Zaghloulist representative, after consulting the Wafd, said that the Wafd saw no way in which it could collaborate with the other parties.—Reuter.

HENRY ROSE DEPORTED.

STRONG SUPPORTER OF ZAGLOUL

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cairo.—The Ministry of Interior has ordered deportation from Egypt of Mr. Henry Rose, a strong supporter of Syed Zaghloul with whom he appeared on the political platforms. The order follows a lecture Mr. Rose gave to a gathering of Egyptians at Cairo's Club on December 19th.—Reuter.

ECHO OF CAIRO TRAGEDY

ANOTHER A SUSPECT SURRENDERS

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Cairo.—Abdel Madid Meligui, who was wanted in connection with the assassination of the late Sirdar, has surrendered to the judicial authorities.—Reuter.

DISMISSED VILLAGE HEADMEN.

REINSTATED BY NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Cairo.—The Commission inquiring into the dismissals of numerous village headmen during the Zaghlulist regime has concluded that the dismissals were unjustified. The Minister of Interior has consequently ordered their reinstatement. It is stated that the Ministry of Interior has agreed to the War Ministry's proposal to incorporate in the police 100 Egyptian army officers expelled from the Sudan.

The vernacular press asserts that the decision has caused discontent among the police who are preparing a protest on the ground that the procedure will interfere with their promotion.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6).

ancestors from time immemorial and to recognise His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor as their Sovereign and the Protector of their Commonwealth, and to provide for that exercise of power from the village upwards in each successive autonomous area of wider extent, to be earned by good character and by increased knowledge or administrative experience, or public service.

And whereas it is necessary for the dignity, peace and contentment of the People of India and also for the welfare and continued amity of the British and the Indian nations, that India should be placed on an equality with the self-governing Dominions, sharing their responsibilities and their privileges, as a free nation in the Federation of Free Nations owning allegiance to H. I. M. King-Emperor.

Be it therefore enacted etc..

Dr. Besant then said that she would not be disheartened if that Bill were thrown out by Parliament for the first time. They would have to educate public opinion both here and in England.

Continuing she said she wanted to know what was the sense of the House on the question of propaganda in foreign countries outside the British Empire. She regretted that a new situation had arisen owing to the article of Lord Sydenham in an American journal. Personally she was against carrying on agitation in foreign countries as it would strain the relations between England and India.

LORD SYDENHAM'S ARTICLE CONDEMNED.

Mr. C. Jinarajadassa then moved a resolution strongly condemning the article of Lord Sydenham which appeared in the October issue of the "Current History" of New York, as full of inaccuracies, untrue accusations and prejudices and innuendoes on the present state of India. It characterized his action as mischievous and provocative and as being an effort to open a campaign against Indian freedom in a foreign country on a matter which concerned internal relations between India and England.

The resolution after being seconded by Seth Mavji Govindji was passed by the Conference.

The meeting then adjourned to hold its sittings at Belgaum.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA

DR BESANT'S DRAFT BILL

ANNUAL MEETING OF N. H. R. LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the National Home Rule League was held on Tuesday in the Chana Baug, Dr. Annie Besant, presiding. Delegates from all parts of the country had come for the meeting, prominent among whom were Lady Emily Lutyens and Miss Bright from London, Messrs. A. Aanganathan Mudaliar, M.L.C. and A. Rangaswamy Iyer (Madras), Hirendranath Dutt (Calcutta), Dr. Soloman, (Ahmedabad,) Jethamal Parsaram and Torumal Thadani (Sind), Kanji Dwarkadas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Maoji Govindji, (Bombay) C. S. Trilokekar, (Madanapelle) Ayodadas (U.P.), M. G. Kamkar (Benares). Mr. and Mrs. C. Jinarajadas and Dr. Trilokekar.

Dr. Besant at the outset said that they all knew the objects for which they had met. Bombay had during the year under report practically become the centre of agitation since the formulation of the National Convention. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, their General Secretary would read the report and she expected that every one of them would work heart and soul in the cause of achieving their goal and thus bring the scheme of Swaraj which she had formulated within the pale of practical politics. Dr. Besant then dwelt feelingly upon the loss they had sustained in the death of Dr. Subramania Ayer, one of the noblest Indians of his time.

A REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas then reviewed the work of the League and showed how the personality and inspiration of Dr. Besant were responsible for the tremendous task of sending a deputation of the National Convention to England and what a great part the League played in the same. The League held the Jubilee Celebration of their President in Bombay, which in a way was the precursor of the Unity Conference.

COUNTRY VEERING ROUND DR. BESANT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, President of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, then made a long speech in the course of which he said that though they had not been able to do a great amount of work they had tried to keep the flag flying. Ever since the agitation of Home Rule or Swaraj started in the country they had borne the brunt of the fight. Those were days of popularity and they in Bombay used to send week-end deputations to villages in Gujarat and Maharashtra to educate and awaken the people. With the appearance of the N.C.O. movement the energies and the attention of the country were directed in other directions and they had to bear the brunt in a different direction. Zealous of working for Swaraj they entered the Council's and became at once the target of popular and Government attack.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas referred to the work of Dr. Besant and how she toured the whole country to enlist sympathy and support for a scheme of Swaraj which she had formulated and which was put before the country at the National Conference. The League prepared a platform in Bombay for speakers of various shades of opinion and always took a prominent part in safeguarding the interests of the public as evidenced by the part they took in the Rent Act agitation and Social Welfare Work. Mr. Kanji's work in the cause of uplifting labour and the solution of the question of prostitution had been admitted in many quarters as effective.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said that the work of the National Convention was too well known and they all knew the prominent part Dr. Besant took in its work. After her return to India Dr. Besant was called by Gandhiji to see him on the subject of unity and co-operation among different parties in India. Gandhiji had realised what their President had foreseen years before that no movement for Swaraj would be successful without unity among themselves. (Laughter). It was a matter of great gratification to them that the conversation paved the way for the Unity Conference and the first resolution adopted by that Conference practically approved of what Dr. Besant suggested three years ago and committed the representatives of different parties to formulate a scheme framing the constitution and popularize it and then present it to Parliament as the united demand of India. They would thus see that what had been regarded once by the people as a wild goose chase pursued by Dr. Annie Besant had found favour with the people and that public opinion was coming round that view. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Jamnadas looked forward to a time when India will have won Swaraj and when they could with satisfaction look back upon their work in this direction and find that they had contributed the largest share.

A number of condolence resolutions were then passed referring, among others, to the death of Dr. Subramania Aiyer and Mr. Montagu.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Dr. Besant then dwelt upon the scope and prospect of the draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill which had been issued by the National Convention and which after being finally discussed in the All-Party Conference to be held in February at Delhi, would be submitted to Parliament as the united demand of the Indian people. She then read the preamble of the draft Bill which she said gave an idea of the all embracing character of the demand.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble ran as follows:—"Whereas it is the desire of the Indian people to exercise anew the ancient and recognised right of self-government enjoyed by their

(Continued in Column 5.)

MEDICAL RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

SCHEME FOR EXTENSION

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, issues the following:—

In a Press Note dated the 8th October 1924 the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Medical Relief was published. It will be remembered that the Committee calculated that there were slightly over 2,000 beds available in the City of Bombay for the hospital treatment of the classes unable to pay for attendance in special hospitals or in their own homes, that is, a ratio of 2.2 beds per thousand of these classes. The Committee pointed out that it would be desirable to double this accommodation so that there should be a minimum of 4000 beds available for the classes that are in urgent need of treatment in hospitals. It was further pointed out by the Committee that the provision of that number of beds would be too great a burden on the finances of the Government of Bombay and of the Municipality, which at present supply practically the whole of the hospital accomodation in the City. It was therefore suggested that an effort should be made to supplement the expenditure of Government and the Municipality by an appeal to private charity and by the organisation of annual efforts for the support of the hospitals, as is carried out in other countries particularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

In order to discuss the recommendations of the Medical Relief Committee and to prepare for bringing them into effect, two meetings have recently been held at which His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presided. At the meetings the following members of the Committee were present:—

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav, V. J. Patel, President of the Corporation, Major-General A. Hooton, C. I. E., Surgeon General Mr P. B. Cadell, C. S. I. C. I. E. Dr K. E. Dadachanjee, Dr G. V. Deshmukh and Khan Bahadur Dr H. N. Chosky C. I. E. together with Mr G. A. Thomas, Secretary to Government, General Department, Mr H. B. Clayton, C. I. E. Municipal Commissioner and Mr. G. Wilson, Financial Secretary. After discussion of the Report of the Committee at the first meeting a further Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Cadell, Major-General Hooton, Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. Chokey was appointed to prepare a more detailed scheme of the action that should be taken in the immediate future and the report of the Sub-Committee was afterwards fully discussed.

850 BEDS.

The conclusion was arrived at that while the provision of 2,000 beds suggested by the Committee was undoubtedly ultimately desirable, the immediate provision of this amount would be outside the range of practical politics in view of the heavy demands upon public funds and upon private resources in many directions. It was considered desirable that the expenditure falling upon Government and the Municipality respectively for the provision of further hospital accommodation should be made as nearly equal as possible and that this could be done by making provision for 850 beds in the manner detailed below leaving further extension in the future to be determined by experience and by the sums that might prove hereafter available.

It is proposed to add 300 beds to the Government hospitals which comprise the J. J. Hospital Group (i.e. the J J Hospital, Sir C. J. Opthalmic Hospital, Bai Motlibai Hospital and D. M. Petit Hospital) and 550 beds to the Municipal hospitals, made up by the creation of a hospital at Mahim to serve the extreme north of the Island the provision of an Infirmary for chronic cases of illness and for cases of advanced tuberculosis and the extension of the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The type of accommodation required for the Infirmary and for the Infectious Diseases Hospital would be much simpler and therefore cheaper than the accommodation necessary in the ordinary hospitals. While therefore the expense per bed in the J. J. Hospital group and in the proposed hospital at Mahim would be about the same, the cost of the beds in the other hospitals would be much lower. The result would be that while the total cost of the provision of 850 beds would be approximately 71 lakhs, 35 lakhs would be spent on buildings within the Government group and 36 lakhs on buildings under Municipal control, the amount being thus approximately equal. It is desirable again to explain that the sole statutory liability for the provision of medical rests, under the Municipal Act upon the Corporation. Government are obliged to maintain, but not necessarily to extend, certain hospitals which are under their control. Government are also under an implied obligation to provide sufficient clinical material for the instruction of students in the Grant Medical College. Although these are the mutual obligations the difficulty, amounting to practical impossibility, of meeting them entirely out of public funds must postpone the carrying out of these obligations to an almost indefinite future. It is for this reason that it is felt that the only possible solution of the question is the co-operation and co-ordination all resources and an appeal to the public for their support to an object which is for the direct benefit of the city, and which will greatly relieve the Municipality of its huge financial liability for medical relief. It is proposed therefore to appeal to the public on the following lines.

For every rupee contributed by the public which is allocated to Government for the construction of hospitals under their control, Government will give another rupee; similarly for every rupee contributed by the public for the construction of hospitals under Municipal control, the Municipality will give a rupee. Thus if the expenditure on the programme now laid out is, as estimated above Rs 71 lakhs, 50 per cent. will, it is hoped, be provided by the public and 25 per cent each by Government and the Corporation. Although this arrangement was regarded as equitable and desirable by the representatives of Government and of the Corporation present at the above meetings, it is fully recognised that no definite undertaking can be given until the matter has been considered respectively by the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation. In addition to this unavoidable reason for the delay, it is fully recognised that the time is not opportune for an immediate appeal for public contributions. His Excellency the Governor proposes therefore to wait until the matter has been considered by the Legislative Council and by the Corporation before making an appeal to the public.

This Press Note is now issued to intimate to the public what action is being taken and to allow the matter to receive general consideration, in addition to the deliberations of the public bodies above mentioned. If these bodies approves of the scheme it is proposed to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. The meeting will be asked to consider the programme laid down and if approved, to appoint a General Committee from which an Executive Committee can be appointed. It is thought desirable to aim first at the collection of the capital sum involved in the extension set out above of Government and Municipal hospitals. Donors will be entitled to earmark their donations for the extension of Government or Municipal hospitals respectively at their discretion. Control and management of the extension of Government and Municipal hospitals carried out in accordance with this scheme will vest in Government or the Municipality respectively. Assistance to private hospitals if sufficient sums are forthcoming will, however, not be precluded. The provisional scheme is now published for the consideration of the public.

(Signed) P. R. Cadell,
" A. Hooton.
" K. E. Dadachanjee.
" N. H. Choksy.
Members of the Sub-Committee.

Bombay,
4th December 1924.

ARCHITECTURE IN BOMBAY.

The Director of Information writes:—

"Government desire to bring to the notice of the public the fact that the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is one of the most influential bodies of professional men in the British Empire, has recently been pleased to recognise the full course of the School of Architecture attached to the Bombay School of Arts as of sufficient merit to exempt a student who has successfully completed it from the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This exemption carries with it the privilege of Student Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Government desire to record their appreciation of the honour thus conferred on their own institution, an honour which has hitherto been conferred on only two other institutions outside Great Britain and to accept the recognition of its courses by the Royal Institute of British Architects. They will make every endeavour to ensure that the present high standard of architectural education is maintained in the future. They will also take steps each year to render the representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects every facility for visiting the school and satisfying himself that the standard of studies and examinations is being maintained."

MR. MACDONALD STARTS FOR JAMAICA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Premier, and leader of the Labour Party, left London, to-day, for Avonmouth, where he embarked on the steamer "Camito" for Jamaica. Members of the Labour Paty saw him off at Raddington Station, and warmly cheered him. Mr. MacDonald told the Press that he was going to take rest and would pass his time in reading and sleeping.—B.O.W.

X'MAS FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 22.

The week was opened with the celebration of Christmas as the big question of the moment.

Parliament is closed, Ministers have dispersed and politics are taking the second place in the newspapers and in public interest. Christmas shopping is the order of the day. London's main streets to-day, in fine cold weather, presented an animated appearance with their dense throngs of parents and children engaged in buying presents. Everywhere there are signs that the festival in each succeeding year is becoming more like what it was in pre-war days.

KING GOES TO SANDRINGHAM.

The King and Queen with Princess Maud left this afternoon for Sandringham where they are spending Christmas. A considerable crowd gathered at St. Pancars station to see them off, shouting Christmas greetings and cheering enthusiastically.—B.O.W

LABOUR SUCCESS AT BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A bye-election at Dundee, consequent on the death of Mr. Morel, which occurred on 13th November, resulted as follows:—

Mr. Johnson (Labour)	...	22,973
Mr. Simon (Liberal)	...	10,234

—Reuter.

SIR CHIMANLAL HITS BACK.

(Continued from previous page.)

a present Minister in whose names Sir Maurice Hayward's reply is issued concurs in this description of themselves as Ministers. Sir Maurice admits that the Governor claimed that the Ministers' functions in law was merely to give advice and that it was open to him to accept such advice or not, but he maintains that the Governor's claim was justified by the wording of the section and the instrument of instructions. One has only to study carefully the reports of the Southborough Committee and the Joint Parliamentary Committee to see that the claim made is really a perversion of the intention of the framers of the Government of India Act. As I have pointed out in paragraph 10 of my statement the practical result of this claim was that the Governor got more power in the administration of the transferred departments than he had in the reserved, a result on the fact of it contrary to what the Act was passed to accomplish, viz. greater popular control and fullest opportunity of managing" transferred departments.

Sir Maurice Hayward admits that there was no joint responsibility among the Ministers and that there was no joint decision of the Ministers as such with regard to important matters arising in the transferred departments. But he contends that this was not intended. A proper reading of the previous history of the Reforms clearly shews that joint cabinet responsibility was intended and it is obvious that, if in the decision of important matters in a transferred Department the Governor deals only with the Minister concerned and if such Minister is merely the adviser of the Governor the real object of the administration of transferred subjects by the Ministers is frustrated.

Sir Maurice Hayward says that at joint meetings of members and Ministers subjects were mentioned and discussed for which there was no special reason to circulate the papers to the Ministers but he says that this was not the general practice in important matters or in matters which particularly affected the Ministers. So, presumably, whether the papers about any particular matter coming up for discussion were to be circulated among the Ministers or not depended on the view the Governor or any particular Secretary took of its importance or on whether he thought it affected the Ministers. I stated in my oral evidence how on some occasions suggestions made by a Member that the papers should be circulated to Ministers and that they should be called for joint consultation were unheeded. I can recall several matters of importance with regard to which the papers were never circulated to the Ministers and I maintain that the joint discussions so far as the Ministers were concerned regarding reserved subjects were unreal.

THE O'DONNEL CIRCULAR.

Sir Maurice Hayward catches hold of the mistake I had made in referring to the O'Donnel Circular as an instance where the papers were not circulated to the Ministers. I remember now that it was not that particular Circular but another later reference on the same subject by the Government of India following I believe on the Macdonald Committee. Sir Maurice Hayward does not deny that in one instance the Ministers officially desired that they should be allowed to record their opinions and the same should be forwarded to the Government of India but their request was refused on the ground that the reference by the Government of India had invited the opinion of the Governor in Council.

Sir Maurice Hayward is right in correcting my mistake in my statement that there never was any joint discussion with regard to matters relating to transferred departments. I corrected that in my oral evidence before the Committee and admitted that legislation in transferred subjects was jointly considered. I also admit some other matters in those departments were also sometimes brought before the joint meeting. But the fact remains that even in the cases so discussed the decision was left only to the Governor after consideration of the advice of the particular Minister concerned and not to the Governor and Ministers acting as a joint cabinet.

As regards conduct of business I have never disputed the proposition that if impracticable that every matter small or great should be decided by the joint Board of Members and Ministers. The general and routine business of any particular department must be left to the particular member in charge and only matters of major importance have to be jointly considered. But all that I pointed out was that the rules framed under Section 49(2) were calculated to concentrate power in the hands of the Governor and that some of the rules were in my view *ultra vires* as running contrary to the basic principle of the constitution.

Sir Maurice Hayward is not justified in imputing to me a suggestion that the rule empowering the Secretary in any Department to submit a case directly to the Governor on the ground of importance or urgency was specially made for the purpose of overruling Members and Ministers. I did not suggest anything of the kind. I only said that such a rule was calculated to concentrate power in the hands of the Governor. That that rule and the further rule which empowered the Secretary who differed from the decision of the Members or Ministers to submit the papers to the Governor had undoubtedly the effect of concentrating power in the hands of the Governor.

DISSENTINGA MINISTERS.

Similarly Sir Maurice Hayward is not justified in imputing to me the suggestion that the rule about dissenting minute was made for the purpose of preventing the minority from submitting its views to the higher authorities. I did not make any such suggestion. I merely drew the attention to the fact that the rule in terms vested in the majority the decision whether the dissenting minutes of the minority were or were not to be forwarded and of which position we were at times reminded. I specifically stated in paragraph 11 that in practice such dissenting minutes were not suppressed but I contended that the rule was wrong in principle.

As regards appointment Sir Maurice Hayward admits that there was a change made in the form of intimating proposal as mentioned in paragraph 12 of my statement but he says that the change was made in order to avoid delay consequent on the increase in the number of members from 2 to 4. He says that the concurrence of the particular member having been obtained the form of intimating proposal was modified to the form of merely given information to the remaining members. We are here speaking of superior posts in the various departments. The change in form involves the consequence that the remaining members are merely informed of what has been done and have no voice in doing it. The test is whether with regard to any particular appointment of importance the members who are merely informed who have the right to express their view and require a Council meeting to be summoned to consider the same. As I have pointed out in paragraph 11 of my statement the Governor denied the right of members to require a meeting of Council to be called. According to him a member may request the calling of a meeting and it was for him to call it or not.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 8.)

only to one condition. They will not willingly and voluntarily be parties to any compromise or arrangement which will make real and lasting unity impossible. For God's sake don't threaten us with *Jehad*. We have seen many "Jehads"! For the last twelve hundred years we have heard that cry every day of our national existence. Yet, Jehads have not succeeded in killing us, and God willing, no threat of Jehad will influence us by one hair's breadth in our determination to continue to live. We are prepared to subordinate our communal life to national life. For united national existence, we would do any thing, but we shall not submit to threats or to coercion. It is true that Muslim distrust of Hindus can successfully block the avenues of Swarajya, but brother Muslims! don't forget that active Hindu hostility may also be productive of some harm to the Islamic world. Away, then, with these threats and distrust. Let us live and struggle for freedom as brothers whose interests are one and indivisible. Let us live and die for each other, so that India may live and prosper as a Nation. India is neither Hindu nor Muslim. It is not even both. It is one. It is India.

To the Hindus, I will say "If there are any among you who still dream of a Hindu Raj in this country; who think they can crush the Mussalmans and be the supreme power in this land, tell them that they are fools, or to be more accurate, that they are insane, and that their insanity will ruin their Hinduism along with their country. For God's sake don't listen to them and don't be guilty of patricide. You have no one outside India to help you. You are like a lonely waif in the world and your position is extremely delicate. Be sensible and show your readiness to listen to the dictates of justice, fair play and patriotism. Be even ready to make sacrifice if such sacrifice does not stultify you or nullify your desire for nationhood. Give up your pride and listen to reason and commonsense. That is the only way to salvation."

Face The Facts.

To leaders like Mahatma Gandhi I would say in all humility "Sirs do not put the cart before the horse. Do not assume the existence of conditions which do not exist. Listen to the voice of experience and caution. It is better to proceed slowly than to run away with assumptions and presumptions which would not only do no good but might land your country into pits. Do not try to change human nature simply by resolutions and exhortations. Give it time."

I am convinced that if in 1920 and 21, Mahama Gandhi had listened to the voice of those who had greater experience of the public life of the country, the reaction of 1923 and 1924 would not have been so terrible. The assumption that 7 crores of Muslims had accepted non-co-operation, was absolutely unwarranted. It was too much to expect educated Muslims to give up opportunities of preferment and promotion which they were just beginning to get, the Hindus being already much in advance. This was a demand which was bound to and did eventually strain their loyalty to the leaders. I do not blame them for "not listening to the latter." Let us restart our work with greater regarded to the actualities of life and the possibilities of human nature, and we may yet live to see our efforts proving fruitful. Amen! I have not said all that I wanted to say. I have deliberately kept back some important and unsavoury fact that recently came to my knowledge, in the hope that there will no need to give publicity to them.

(Concluded)

DUKE & DUCHESS OF YORK.

ARRIVAL AT MOMBASSA.

Nairobi.—The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Mombassa this morning. The town was "en fete." The Duchess wore a cream coloured costume with a white sun helmet. The Duke who wore white Naval Captain's Uniform and blue sash shook hands cordially with the Governor, officials and everybody. Arabs and Goans presented addresses in beautifully illuminated ivory caskets. The Aga Khan's followers also presented an address. Their Royal Highnesses then left for Government House. The procession consisted of five cars the Governor was in the first, the Duke and the Duchess of York in the second, Lady Amnaly and officials in the others. After private lunch Their Royal Highnesses attended a vast dancing festival in which every tribe was represented. The Duchess was smiling and highly amused. The Aga Khan's followers were the only Indians who were actively represented.—Reuter.

KOHAT AND AFTER.

R. B. MAKHAN SINGH AND OTHERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

News received here shows that the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh negotiations which started at Government House, Peshawar, on the 15th December regarding the settlement of the Kohat affairs have broken down after a prolonged discussion lasting for five days. On the 18th, Diwan Anant Ram, president of the Kohat Refugees Committee sent the following telegram to the Chief Commissioner:—

The Kohat refugees' deputation attended Government House four days from the 15th. The terms of agreement were discussed with the Kohat Mahomedan representatives on the 16th and 17th. The terms were settled yesterday in the presence of the Indian Personal Assistant. The Mahomedans' demand about apology by Rai Bahadur Mukhan Singh was discussed for three days. The Mahomedans gave up that demand today, but refused to sign the terms settled. To-day the Mahomedans put forward new terms for our signature and ignored the terms already settled. We refuse to discuss or sign the proposed new terms. We are prepared to sign and complete the settled terms."

On the 19th the Hindus having definitely refused to accept the new Mahomedan terms it is stated the Hindu prisoners under trial who were on bail were asked to surrender themselves at Kohat on the next day. News has since been received here that 11 Hindus and Sikhs have been arrested including Rai Bahadur Makhan Singh.

SOME NEW TERMS.

The following is the text of three out of 12 new terms which were drafted by the Muslim Working Committee of Kohat and put up for discussion before the Conference:

(1) The Muslim, Hindu and Sikh committees agree to drop all original cases among themselves (except the case of the pamphlet under section 153A and 505 I.P.C. arising out of disturbances.) No criminal case, of any sort will be put forward in the guise of a civil suit and no civil suit for damages shall be brought by any party against the other for any criminal action connected with the disturbances.

(2) All the three communities assure each other that every effort will be made to assist each other and to maintain friendly relations.

(3) All the communities unitedly and earnestly wish that Section 3 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation shall not be enforced and that no punitive police shall be introduced in Kohat or its suburbs.

Note.—It is clearly understood that Government intends to carry on with the prosecution of Jiwan Das under Section 153A I.P.C.

The other nine terms included an apology by Sardar Makhan Singh and an agreement that no claim for compensation shall be put up by any party and submission of a joint memorial to the Viceroy that no public inquiry should be held.

MALAVIYA LIBEL ACTION.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 23.

In the Malaviya Caste Defamation Case in which Pandit Satnarain Malaviya had prosecuted Pandit Ramakant Malaviya and eleven others of the family for defamation in that they published a circular among the caste people calling on them to discontinue intercourse with the complainant on the ground that he had taken food with ex-communicated members of the community, the joint magistrate of Allahabad had dismissed the complaint and discharged all the accused. The Magistrate held that the accused acted in good faith and allegations made in the notice were justified. Moreover, it was not considered desirable that a matter like this should be decided in a criminal court such caste disputes were better decided among the members of the caste themselves.

REDUCTION IN UNEMPLOYMENT.

RY. RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

LEAFIELD, Dec. 22.

Big programmes of the various railway companies for reconstructions and improvements are already having effect on unemployment, and will, it is hoped, in the near future help to effect considerable reduction in the figures of the workless. It is stated already, for instance, that as a result of the launching of the fourteen million sterling scheme now constructing by the London Midland and Scottish Railway, some 80,000 men employed in the Company's workshops who for months have been working on half-time have resumed full-time employment. Other firms have also begun execution of contracts in connection with the scheme, and are absorbing a good number of unemployed.—B.O.W.

RETRENCHMENT IN NIZAM'S STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 23.

In accordance with the present scheme of retrenchment in the Nizam's State the latest 'Jareeda' issued by the Government abolishes the exemptions from Customs of gazetted officers of the State as heretofore. The summer vacations of the schools and Courts is curtailed to one month and the travelling allowances to officers on tour are to be reduced to half the amount previously allowed.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Punjab 22nd December:—Rainfall was general throughout the province except in southwest, good in central and submontainous districts but very light in west. It was beneficial to standing crops.

BURMESE NATIONALISM.

"TIMES" ON SEPARATIST TENDENCY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The "Times" in the course of an editorial on Burmese Nationalism says there is no evidence that Burma's administrative association with India is yet regarded as a grievance by the generality of the large Burmese electorates or that its dissolution is at present desirable, but profound difference between India and Burma may be accentuated in future by economic factors. Therefore, the next few years are likely to see an extention of the movement for separation from India. Certain features of the movement may be undesirable; for example, clerical element may direct the agitation for dissolution of Indian partnership towards repudiation of the Imperial bond and memories of not inglorious past and possession of common Buddhist culture may encourage narrow and exclusive nationalism. Meanwhile, increase of education and development of the vast resources of the country are the best safeguards against any general revival of the recent subversive agitation.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen left Madras on Monday night for Ootacamand.—A.P.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading paid a visit to the Calcutta Zoo, on Sunday.—(A. P.)

Captain Sir Victor Sassoon arrived at Calcutta on Sunday, to stay at Belvedere—(A. P.)

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading were present at the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan's garden party on Tuesday.

Sir Harry Lauder addressed the Rotary Club of Calcutta at its weekly luncheon on Tuesday. Among the Club's guests were Sir Alexander Muddiman and the Metropolitan of India.

Col Crawford General Secretary of the European Association accompanied by Mrs. Crawford arrived at Rangoon on Tuesday from Calcutta by S. S. "Arankola."

His Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharajah of Tripura and granted interviews to the Raja Bahadur of Nashipur, the Raja of Hetampur and Mr. S. N. Mullik on Monday.

The Chief Commissioner of Railways has returned to Rangoon after travelling for a fortnight over the Burma railways with the Agent and principal officers of the railway. He leaves for India on the 27th instant.

Capitaine Rene Juge Lieutenant G. Rebuffel and Mr. L. C. Winslow lunched at Government House on yesterday (Tuesday).

Sir Allen and Lady Horne Lt. Col. and Mrs. Adriass Simpson lunched at Belvedere on Tuesday.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Honours Gazette (Extraordinary) will be published on January 1st 1925.

* * * *

The Delhi session of the Indian Legislature commences on the 20th January 1925.

* * * *

The death has occurred at Allahabad of Rev. Father Thomas Considine, for many years chaplain of Gorakhpur.

* * * *

The police have arrested three men belonging to 4/2 Pioneers stationed at Kirkee in connection with a burglary committed in the Kirkee Post Office on the night of 30th July last when Rs 721 in cash and 37 blank cash certificates were made away with.

* * * *

The Nasik College Students' Union gave a benefit performance of the Marathi Drama 'Ekacha Pyala' on the 20th instant in Vijyanand Theatre at Nasik. Some of the students acted their parts splendidly. The net income of the performance was Rs. 525 which was handed over to the Society by the Students' Union.

* * * *

Calcutta, Dec. 22:—In connection with the recent outrage in which a taxi-driver was shot at Kona in the District of Howrah a young Bengalee named Jaharlal Kundu was arrested in Grieson Road, Howrah, today with a loaded revolver in his possession.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The Mohan Bagan Athletic Club of Calcutta was defeated by the Madras Cricket Club at Madras in Sunday's cricket match. The Europeans who batted first scored 282 runs for the loss of six wickets while Calcutta replied with 103 all out.

The Mohan Bagan left for Calcutta on Sunday night.

* * * *

In the sensational murder case in Trivandrum in which one Mr. Phillip Inspector of Police, was murdered judgment has been pronounced by the Additional Judge at Trivandrum convicting three of the accused and acquitting the fourth. Second accused was sentenced to death, first and third to imprisonment for life.

* * * *

A strong Executive Committee under the presidency of Mr. P. S. Rau, I C S, Deputy Commissioner, has been formed to make arrangements in connection with the C. P. and Berar Olympic Sports which are to be held at Yeotmal on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th January 1925. Girls will be admitted for competition in certain sports.

* * * *

A meeting of the citizens of the Kundgol Taluka, Jamkhandi State, was held on the 20th instant in the drawing hall of Shree Harbhat English School at Kundgol under the presidency of Major L. E. Lang Asst. Political Agent, S.M.C., to commemorate the memory of the enlightened late Chief of Jamkhindi Captain Srimanh Sir Parashuramrao Bhausaheb who passed away in February last.

COUNTRY TO CONCENTRATE ON KHADDAR.

(Continued from page 9).

nearly half an hour in the sun outside the pandal to hear of the final decision whether the Press representatives will be admitted to the meeting. Considering the fact that over 500 visitors, Congressmen and non-Congressmen were freely supplied with tickets of admission the restraints on the Press and attempts at secrecy must appear unreasonable in the extreme. Congress has nothing to conceal now-a-days. And, as I said visitors tickets by scores if not hundreds have been issued in connection with the Subjects Committee meeting; the incongruity of restraints on the Press simultaneously with the fullest freedom to public otherwise is thus evident. Even after the Press representatives were at last admitted to the meeting, a circular was sent round to them asking them not to send out any report to their papers without showing the same to one or the other of the Secretaries of the All-India Committee. In view of the presence in the meeting of hundreds of members of the public and the ease with which these latter could send any reports they liked to any newspapers without being dictated by Congress officials, the undertaking must appear unnecessary and futile. In future the Congress Executive must decide beforehand whether they will trust to the sense of fairness and accuracy of the Press or not, and also if they want publicity to the proceedings or not. But having decided to admit the Press, they must trust the latter to discharge their duty.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

CONCENTRATION ON KHADDAR.

(From our Special Representative.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The following are the draft resolutions which the sub-committee of the All-India Congress Committee consisting of Messrs. Das, Rajagopalachar, Nehru, Lajpatrai, Ramdas, Pattabhi Sitarmier, Srinivas Iyengar, Rajendra Prasad. Pranjpye, Hasrat Mohani, Konda Venkttappaya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Kangaswami Ayengar, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi has been appointed to consider and report on at to-morrow's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's name was proposed on the Sub-Committee, but he withdrew it saying that as he did not believe in the Spinning Franchise and no amount of argument would convnce him of its desirability, his presence on the committee would be of not the slightest use. The following are the resolutions:—

AGREEMENT ENDORSED.

"The Congress hereby endorses the following agreement entered into between Mahatma Gandhi and Deshbandhu C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru acting on behalf of the Swaraj Party and hopes that the agreement will result in true unity between the two wings of the Congresss and will also enable persons belonging to other political organisations to join the Congress."

"The Congress congratulates the Swarajists and others arrested under the new Ordinance or Regulation 3 of 1818 and is of opinion that such arrests are inevitable so long as the people of India have not the capacity of vindicating their status and liberty and is further of opinion that such capacity can, in the present circumstances of the country, be only developed by universalising hand-spinning and use of Khaddar and thereby achieving the long deferred exclusion of foreign cloth and, therefore, as a token of the earnestness and determination of the people to achieve the national purpose, welcomes the introduction of hand-spinning as part of the franchise and appeals to every person to avail himself of it and join the Congress."

"The Congress warns all Congressmen against regarding the requirement in respects of hand-spinning and Khaddar to be the maximum expected of them. On the contrary, the Congress expects every Indian, man and woman, to discard all foreign cloth and to use and wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar to the exclusion of all other cloth and personally to spin at least half an hour per day till the boycott of foreign cloth and foreign yarn is attained and hand-spinning has been restored to its original status as the universal cottage industry of India."

CONCENTRATE ON KHADDAR.

"With a view to accomplish the boycott of foreign cloth without delay the Congress expects all Congressmen and Congresswomen to concentrate their attention on the spread of hand-spinning and the antecedent processes and the manufacture and sale of Khaddar."

"The Congress appeals to the Princes of India and the members of political and other organisations not represented on the Congress to extend their help to the spread of hand-spinning and Khaddar by personal use and otherwise and especially by giving liberal patronage to those artists who are still alive and capable of working artistic designs in fine Khaddar."

APPEAL TO EURPEANS.

The Congress appeals to the Europeans who claim to be friendly to India to help the nation to revive her ancient cottage industry and to achieve the boycott of foreign cloth, the introduction of which is causing an enormous drain of money and imposes partial idleness on the millions of peasants who before the destruction of hand-spinning were able to supplement their slender resources by that industry."

"The Congress appeals to the merchants engaged in the foreign cloth trade to appreciate the interests of the nation to identify themselves with them and discontinue further importation of foreign cloth and help the national cottage industry by dealing in Khaddar."

"The Congress appeals to the heads of all religious denominations whether Hindu, Muslim or any other preach to their congregations the message of Khaddar and advise them to discontinue the use of foreign cloth."

APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

"It having come to the notice of the Congress that coarse cloth is manufactured in mills in the name of Khaddar and sold in the Indian market, the Congress appeals to the millowners to discontinue the undesirable practice and further, appeals to them to encourage the revival of the ancient cottage industry of India by restricting their operations among those parts of the country that have not yet come under the Congress influence and appeals to them to discontinue the importation of foreign yarn."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

UNIVERSALISING KHADDAR.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The All-India Congress Committee forming itself into the Subjects Committee agreed after more than an hour's discussion to the terms of the Pact which Mahatma Gandhi entered into with Messrs Das and Nehru at Calcutta and appointed a sub-committee of 16 members to draft well considered resolutions endorsing the Pact and with a view to universalise Khaddar in India so as to achieve the long deferred exclusion of foreign cloth.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, the retiring President, in proposing Mahatma Gandhi to the chair, said, that it had not become necessary for them to find the key of Yerowada Jail because Gandhiji's illness had brought about his release. The year ending had been one of perplexities and difficulties and the communal question still remained to be solved. No one could solve it sooner or better than Gandhiji who would now conduct the Congress for one year as President.

Mr. Venkatappayya proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President, which was duly adopted.

Before commencing the proceedings Gandhiji wanted to know the composition of the House for his own guidance,—how many No-Changerrs there were and how many Pro-Changers (A voice—You most classify the members into Swarajists and non-Swarajists).

Mr. Gandhi:—Alright. You can divide so. A rough calculation was made, and it was found that there were 58 Swarajists and 65 non-Swarajists.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECH.

Gandhiji then addressed the meeting. He explained his attitude that he had no desire to divide the House on any matter of vital difference between Swarajists and non-Swarajists, although in some matters division might be inevitable. He referred to the Pact he entered into in Calcutta with the Swarajist leaders Messrs. Das and Nehru and, after pointing out that the late All-India Congress Committee had accepted it, asked that it be endorsed now. He had watched what followed between the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and now. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel had been keeping him informed of the feeling in the country in connection with this agreement. The vital part of this agreement was the new Franchise. Mr. Patel told Gandhiji last night, as well as to-day that he (Gandhiji) was taking a fatal step by asking for the Spinning Franchise and that 90 per cent. of Congressmen were against the proposed change in Franchise. Mr. Patel further told Gandhiji that so far as he knew there was hardly a Swarajist who favoured a change in the franchise and that there was a large body of opinion even among the No-Changers against the change. Gandhiji combated that view, although he had seen the resolution passed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee and by Sind and C. P. Maharashtra committees and also by a conference in Behar. If the meeting considered it necessary to reject the agreement, they must do so leaving him out of consideration. "I must warn you against accepting this change simply to please me. You must vote according to your conscience which is more valuable than any single man's opinion, whatever may be his services and however highly placed he may be in your estimation. Mr Das wrote to me that so far as the Swarajists were concerned I could be at ease on this question of the Pact and that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel represented only himself. Mr. Das also wrote that the majority decision of the Swaraj Party was binding on every single member of the Swaraj organisation and would be loyally carried out." Of course, he (Gandhiji) felt considerable relief when he heard this but he would ask Mr. Das to relieve every Swarajist from any such obligation, because if this agreement did not commend itself to any one he must reject it summarily. This agreement should not be accepted simply that it might appear on paper. It meant sustained and ceaseless work and submission to very rigorous discipline. They would each be expected to send 2,000 yards per month regularly by their own spinning. The quota could be made by allowing others to spin only in cases of inability or real unwillingness. But, even then they were expected to supervise the spinning. The House must clearly understand the implications of the Pact before giving consent to it. At the meeting he had with the No-Changers on this Pact a preliminary objection was raised whether the Swaraj Party could have a different franchise from the Congress franchise but Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had told him that it was proposed by the Swaraj Party to alter the Constitution and to bring it in a line with that of the Congress. The No-Changers on the assumption that the Swaraj Party franchise and the creed would be the same as those of the Congress accepted the Pact by an overwhelming majority.

MR. DAS EXPLAINS.

At this stage several members desired that Mr. Das should explain the exact position. Mr. Das answered that when the Swaraj Party was started nobody could become a member without being also a member of the Congress. But afterwards those who had signed the Congress creed were taken in whether they were members of the Congress or not, because they did not think the difference was great so long as they signed the Congress creed. But, now that the agreement had been made the position had changed. The members of the Swaraj Party would have to fulfil the same franchise as every Congressman, otherwise they could not belong to the Congress and their claim to represent the Congress would be gone.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya asked whether the members of the Council or Assembly who might co-operate with the Swarajists in Councils or Assembly would be considered members of the Swaraj Party or simply associates in that particular work.

Mr. Das:—We call them the Council Section of the Swaraj Party. I do not wish to convey the impression that every one of the Swaraj Swaraj Party will entirely agree to the proposed franchise, but we feel we have no right to represent the Congress unless the Swaraj Party strictly so-called consists of members who are also members of the Congress and in order to become members of the Congress we must accept the Franchise.

Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Das:—I suppose the members of the Swaraj Party who are not Congressmen are confined to members of the Councils and the Assembly?

Mr. Das: Yes.

Mr. Varadachari: I want to know whether the large and strictly called Swaraj Party would be an integral part of the Congress organisation and speak in the name of the Congress or whether the Small Party, called the Council Section, also would speak in the name of the Congress.

Mr. Das: This is a fight for words. The Congress has got the right to speak in the name of the Congress. You cannot prevent other councillors or members from acting in the same way. But I cannot conceive that any member of the Swaraj Party will claim to represent the Congress without being a member of the Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted that the Pact should now be put to the vote. Answering a member, he pointed out that either the Pact must be accepted as a whole or rejected as a whole and that there could be no amendment to it.

A Swarajist from Maharashtra wanted that decision on the Pact be postponed so as to enable him to consult his leaders Messrs. Das and Nehru on certain points. The motion for postponement was, however, lost by 66 to 27 votes.

Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that the terms of the Agreement had been long before the country, and it would be waste of national time to have any further discussion thereof. In the end, the Agreement was accepted by a large majority, there being only 38 dissentients, including Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Lala Lajpatrai and Babu Sheoprasad Gupta. Among the handful of neutrals was Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

After the Calcutta Pact had been accepted by the majority votes, at Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion a sub-committee of sixteen was appointed to draft resolutions endorsing the Agreement and also embodying some of his suggestions for the spread of Khaddar.

CONGRESS WORK DURING 1924.

GENERAL SECRETARIES' REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The annual report of the working of the Congress organisations during 1924 to be submitted by the General Secretaries Babu Rajendra Prashad, Dr. Saifuddeen Kitchlew and Pandit Jawaharal Nehru to the Congress is an interesting document. It refers to the work of the All India Khaddar Board which achieved success in proper organisation, but otherwise the report admits most of the provinces have a poor record of Constructive or any other work. After the meeting of the All India Congress Committee in June attended by Mahatma Gandhi shortly after his release every effort was made to increase voluntary spinning and fairly satisfactory progress was made every month. Gujarat and Bengal have done specially well in this and Andhra and Tamil Nadu have also a very creditable record. The rate of progress is judged by the increasing number of spinners sending yarn every month. In August there were 2780, in September 6301, in October 7741 and in November 7905. In Northern India communal troubles resulting frequent outbreaks of violence have dwarfed all other issues and prevented any substantial work from being done.

The report next refers to the Delhi Unity Conference to consider the communal problem, the Calcutta Pact which Mahatma Gandhi entered into with Messrs. Das and Nehru after the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance and the Bombay meeting of the All Party Leaders which considered the situation created by the policy of repression in Bengal. The report then says: The All India Congress Committee also decided to send a deputation to Malay and Ceylon to enquire into the condition of Indian labour there with a view, if necessary, to restrict or stop emigration of Indian labour abroad. Mr. C. F. Andrews was able to visit Malay and he has presented a report and in view of his detailed survey it may not be necessary now to send other investigators to Malay. The Malabar disturbances enquiry committee appointed by the Working Committee in 1922 have presented their report. This consists of a record of attempts made to start work and of the utter lack of success of all such attempts. It appears that the people living in the area concerned were in a state of terrorism and were far too frightened of Government displeasure to venture out and give any kind of evidence.

BABU S. P. GUPTA'S DONATION.

There have been three meetings of the All India Congress Committee and seven meetings of the Working Committee from the beginning of the year to the date of this report. Many of the Provincial Committees have not been working properly and some have not sent reports. Such reports as have come to the A I C C are usually meagre and unsatisfactory and often figures given are incomplete as some districts have not given the necessary information. Andhra gives no figure for Congress membership or Tilak Swaraj Fund collections. A sum of Rs. 22,875 was, however, collected there for the Gandhi purse. Behar reports 11,795 members and Rs. 9,326 collections. The Central Provinces (Hindustani) had 35,000 members and collected Rs. 4,500; C. P. (Marathi) reports 14,178 members and Rs. 596 collections. Bombay had 13,199 members and collected Rs. 3,714. No special effort was apparently made in Bombay to make collections. Delhi reports collections amounting to Rs. 3,140 and gives no figure for membership. Gujarat had a membership of 19,498 and collected Rs. 5,045 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund besides Rs. 65,242 collected in Rangoon and earmarked for Gujarat. Collections were also made in Gujarat amounting to Rs. 31,567 for the Gujarat Vidyapitha, and Rs. 1,20,467 for the Gandhi purse. Karnatak busy with preparations for the coming Congress could not do much for the Constructive programme. They report 5602 members and Rs. 2,272 collections apart from the Reception Committees collections. Maharastra had 9,447 members no figure for collections being given. The Punjab and the United Provinces do not give their number of members but say that Rs. 6,763 and Rs. 12,303 respectively were collected. Utkal reports 1,740 members and Rs. 593 collections. Assam reports practically no constructive work and the remaining provinces have not reported at all. It will be seen that Congress membership was low and the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were meagre. In most places owing to communal friction or on account of heavy and unprecedented floods which devastated large areas both in the North and South no organised attempt was made to enrol members or to make collections. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was, however, received from the Burma Provincial Congress Committee for the Swaraj Fund. A little over half this sum being as mentioned above earmarked for the Guiarat Provincial Congress Committee. Many of the outstandings of the All India Congress Committee were realised during the year. In the United Provinces, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta has made a munificent gift of Rs. ten lakhs for National Education. He has formed a trust to administer this fund the income of which is for the present being given to the Kashi Vidyapatha.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD'S OPENING SPEECH.

(From our Special Representative.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 23.

The Swadeshi Exhibition was opened this morning by Babu Rajendra Prasad in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali and others were also present. Babu Rajendra Prasad said he must have been asked to open the Exhibition because of the Khaddi work done in his own province. At present he could know of no greater and more important work for the country than the spread of Khaddar. That was the reason why Khadi was more in evidence in the Exhibition than anything else. When a patient was ill the doctor did not try to improve his beauty, but to cure him of his disease and preserve his life. Same was the condition of India now. They had to preserve the life of India and to save it from destruction. When Khadi work was first started in his province there were doubts expressed as to their ability to supply their own needs. But after a short experience they were convinced that they could easily make their own province self-supporting in regard to their cloth. When a census was taken by the Government it was found that there were about 78,000 spinners, etc., in their province and if that number could be increased by about 50,000 they could be entirely independent of other cloth. As far as his own province was concerned it paid a person to spin and weave properly; for an ordinary person could earn as much as 15 to 20 rupees and after some practice about 30 or 40 rupees per month. Those women who spun could make about 5 to 6 rupees per month and this sum small as it was went to help their family requirements. Some people might think that it was a small income, but it was not so in a country where the average income was only 40 annas per month. It was a mistake to think that the Charkha could not support the people. In three months boys were able to spin upto 300 counts and they could even spin 700 or 800 yards of coarser yarn per hour. In the Exhibition they had yarn of such fineness as 180 counts and that was a great achievement. They would therefore see that it was quite possible to earn one's livelihood by this industry. The object of making it compulsory for the leaders to spin was that they should use their greater intelligence for the improvement of spinning. They would see some wonderful exhibits in the Hall. There was waterproof Khadi, etc. All should unite together, he concluded, to propagate khaddar. The exhibition was then declared open.

THE EXHIBITS.

The Exhibition while comparatively a small one is very representative but Khadi is the main thing and can be seen in all varieties and colours. Finest Khaddar *dhotis* are sold side by side with coarser cloth. In the main Hall there is a very fine collection of Khadi cloth of all kinds. Fine Deccani *saris* and *dhotis* are profusely exhibited side by side with coatings and shirtings. Handspun silk hosiery of all sorts is also shown which can vie with any foreign make. Mysore and Cochin Darbars have been officially represented in the exhibition. Mahatmaji's yarn spun when he was in jail and fasting is also on exhibition. Water-proof Khadi is an altogether new thing and must find buyers. The most important and interesting exhibits are the two samples of fine yarn on exhibition one is of 490 counts and is 200 yards in length, but weighs only three and a half grains. Serges from Bikaner vie with coatings from other parts of India. Nothing except Khaddar is exhibited and the collection made is remarkable and reflects credit on Messrs. Vithaldas Jerajani and Kaujalgi and other organisers of it.

There will be a spinning competition for one hour at the spinning hall near the Congress pandal and about five medals will be awarded to those who come out successful both in quality and quantity.

Besides Khadi the ubiquitous cocogem is in evidence everywhere. Mr. Chaganlal Nanavatty has a special restaurant to popularise this oil and it was opened by Mrs. Naidu the other day.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.

The Khilafat Conference will be held to-morrow. A large number of leaders arrived to-day. Dr. Kitchlew, Maulana Hazarat Mohani and his wife, Maulana Zafar Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Das were among the most important arrivals to-day.

"OUR COUNTRY AND KHADI."

A LANTERN LECTURE.

The Secretary Khadi Pratishan, Calcutta wires:—

As the Belgaum Congress the Khadi Pratishan from Bengal has arranged to deliver lantern lectures on "Our Country and Khadi" every evening. The lectures will be illustrated with 150 slides showing the past industries of India. Pages from history showing how the industries have been ruined will also be screened. The days of India's maritime glory will be recalled by illustrations of shops and the views of ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, a hundred years ago. It will be shown how Indian mills can not solve our cloth problem and how Charkha will bring in Swaraj. The place of the lectures will be announced by the Khadi Exhibition authorities.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Decr. 22.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., President-elect of the Belgaum Non-Brahmin Conference, in a statement to the Press regarding postponement of the Conference says that he has received letters and telegrams from the organisers of the Conference warning him against any telegram that he may receive stating that the meeting of the Conference has been postponed and assuring him that the programme will not be altered.

THE NATAL ORDINANCE.

IMPERIAL INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India in the Educational Department on the 20th December, 1924:—

"The Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association submits an emphatic protest against the action of the Governor-General-in-Council, South Africa, assenting to the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, and thereby depriving Indians of Municipal franchise. The Committee earnestly urges Government to use every constitutional means and procure reversal of the Union Government's dangerous anti-Indian policy. The position of Indians in South Africa is gravely imperilled. Public sentiment in this country is outraged.

The Committee further protests against granting to the Governor arbitrary and virtually unlimited powers against the definition of the expression "prohibited immigrants" in the Tanganyika Ordinance No. 16 of 1924, published in the Tanganyika Gazette of October, 1924, Section 5, Sub-Section F. It requests Government to press for the omission of the words "or from any other source whether of a description similar to or different from the foregoing which the Governor deems to be reliable."

The Committee further protests as a breach of the provisions of the White Paper *re* township rules published probably in September in Uganda official "Gazette" empowering the Governor to prescribe areas within which no piece of land may be occupied by persons not of European origin or extraction for purposes of trade, residence or otherwise except with the consent of the Governor in writing.

The Committee further requests Government to inquire and notify the public as to the exact scope of the reported action of the Australian Government with reference to Commonwealth franchise."

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS' EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee at its sitting to-day, examined three important witnesses from Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas was the first witness to be examined by the Committee on its elaborate questionnaire. In opening the examination, the President emphasised the fact that the questionnaire covered a large field which appealed to a great variety of interests and that the Committee wished that witnesses should confine themselves to such portions of the questionnaire as specially interested them. Mr. Samaldas agreed that the questionnaire covered every point that was likely to be raised and that there was hardly anything that was left out. He wanted to address the Committee generally on questions of division of proceeds and machinery of taxation which, he said, he considered very important. For it would be necessary to decide as to what would be the share of the Central Government and the Provincial Government. When further instalment of Reforms was granted, the Central Government would have to pass over some of its duties to the Provincial Governments—keeping in its hands only the work of administrating law, justice and order. It would have to keep chief control over the military foreign and Indian States and gradually give over all other departments of provinces. In that case its income would have to be only commensurate to the expenditure that would have to be incurred. The Central was now in charge of forest and other departments also. The proposal of the Reforms Committee was yet to be known. He, therefore, thought that the recommendations of this Committee would have to be tentative till they knew where they were with reference to the Reforms.

President:—I take it that your point is that we must try and say that the theoretically correct system of distribution would be one that is sufficient elastic to be adopted to whatever changes may be made?

Mr. Samaldas.—If you lay down some hard and fast rule for division then those rules will not be effective, or they may have to be revised as soon as the new instalment of Reforms gives over some work to provincial Governments. If you want the Central Government merely for military, foreign and political then customs or salt might do for their purposes

Sir Percy Thompson, interjecting, asked supposing the functions of the Central Government were so far curtailed that only five crores of rupees were required for it, would not the witness even then collect taxes like income tax and also death duty if it was imposed and then hand it over to the provinces? Sir Percy suggested that it was always impossible to collect income tax and death duties in the provinces for then they would run the risk of double taxation between different provinces.

Witness said that in Bombay they were feeling strongly about the income tax.

Replying to the President, witness said that the principle to be decided was whether the income was earned in the province where the factory was situated or whether it was earned by th eprovince which invested the money. A question was raised to the effect that income tax should be provincialised and it was said that if a province had a big industry in its territories and they allowed the income tax to be collected in the province where the company was registered, then it would not be fair to the province where the factory was situated.

Dr. Hyder, interjecting, asked whether witness knew of any country where income tax was provincialised, witness replied in the negative.

Replying to Sir Percy Thompson, witness said that the best course would be for the Central Government to collect the income tax and divide it between the provinces on some rational basis. As regards customs revenue, witness said that it would have to be used entirely by the Central Government, partly because it would be very difficult to divide and more especially because the question of Indian States would come in. If the Committee accepted the principle that customs revenue was to be divided between the provinces that consumed the article imported, then most of the Indian States that imported articles would insist that there should be a rebate also. To avoid that the best course would be to make it Central. As regards land revenue, witness said that it had been Provincial for so many years and that they should not change it for the present. He would, therefore, keep it provincial. His reason being that land revenue was collected by Provincial Governments and as agriculture and all allied subjects were provincial and transferred subjects money would have to be spent on them by Provincial Governments.

Referring to the tax on exports and imports, Mr. Samaldas said that if they accepted the principal that tax on exports was a nation tax then they had to accept the same principal in case of import duties also. He knew Bengal's claim for jute, but he did not want to give it to Bengal, because Bombay would claim it for cotton. Replying to the President on the question of excise duty, witness expressed the opinion that it must be provincial because the policy as regards excise would have to be settled by provinces. Supposing the Bombay Council decided to do away with the whole of the duty within twenty years they ought to find means of raising the income in its place. Why should the other provinces which are not so very moral be compelled to pay Bombay's expenses for being immoral?

President:—We had better leave that alone for the moment. Take opium. Is there any reason why the whole proceeds of the opium monopoly should not go to the Central Government?

Mr. Samaldas:—Opium in a sense is land revenue. Supposing, we decided to do away with opium cultivation then the income will be land revenue?—It is a monopoly fixed by the Central Government. I think it might be made central.

Dr. Paranjpye:—What about the proposed duty on tobacco?

Mr. Samaldas:—I do not smoke, so it does not matter me.

President:—Supposing such duty was levied, it is of course an indirect tax.—Would you make it Central or would you make it provincial?

(Continued from column 6.)

Mr. Samaldas:—I am for giving more powers to provincial Governments. My mentality is such that I want more money for the provinces and I want the Central Government to have only so much and just a little more as they require for their own work. I am not talking on the general principle of taxation. I am talking more on political grounds.

Replying to further questions witness said that the tax ought to be assessed by the Central authority with previous consultation with the local Governments.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, witness said that if the two Governments disagreed on the necessity of a particular taxation then the final authority should rest with Central Government.

Dr. Paranjpye asked that if death duties were proposed to be levied would witness make it central or provincial?

Mr. Samaldas, replying, hoped that death duties would not be increased. If they were increased he would make it provincial.

Replying to further questions, witness criticised the forest policy of Government and expressed himself as opposed to the reservation of forests.

Witness next quoted the instance in which Bombay Government purchased certain lands and leased them out at a higher rate to a company. He considered it to be betterment tax, to which he said he was strongly opposed.

The Committee adjourned for lunch.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

KOLHAPUR SENSATION

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STATE OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 19.

A sensational case of alleged kidnapping of Nhanubi, wife of one Mr. Shaik Mohidin, a retired military pensioner, is proceeding in the Chief Judge's Court at Kolhapur since November 3. The complaint is that his wife was kidnapped in his absence by the accused, the Khochikar Brothers. The complainant was on military duty in Waziristan up to October, 1923, and his wife was under her mother's charge. In August, 1923, on receipt of a letter from a friend, informing him of the disappearance of his wife from her mother's house, Shaik Mohidin sent a complaint through the Commanding Officer under whom he was serving. Subsequently, he got leave and returned and lodged a regular complaint. The Kolhapur police made enquiries and caught hold of the complainant's wife and placed her before the District Magistrate, where she made a detailed statement along with two other witnesses. On the strength of this and the supplementary information given by the complainant, warrants were issued against Rakasaheb Kochikar and his brother Nanasaheb Kochikar and they were arrested.

About the first week of April, 1924, while the case was on the District Magistrate's file the complainant submitted a petition to His Highness in which he alleged that his wife after she was given over to his custody had given him certain information which showed that certain gentleman of high position in Kolhapur were involved in the offence. On the strength of the information he got from his wife he requested His Highness to order a fresh investigation at the hands of the New Chief Police Officer, Mr. Shinde, and to stay the proceedings in the Court of the District Magistrate. That request was granted and a very minute investigation was made by the Chief Police Officer and the case was committed to the District Magistrate. One of the accused Nanasaheb Khochikar in his statement to the Magistrate said that Usuf Abdullah, the Daftardar in whose office he was serving as a clerk, had asked him to give shelter for some time, to a woman, in his house, which woman was the wife of the complainant and that she was thus found in his house on the 30th of August, 1923. Long before this statement of the accused a notice by Krishna Bhat, a witness in this case, had appeared in the issue of the "Chikitsak", a vernacular paper from Belgaum, dated 17th October, 1923. In that notice Krishna Bhat had stated that Usuf Abdullah had given in his charge a woman whose name was given to him as Putla and that he had spent some money for her maintenance during five months while she was in his house at Belgaum. He also stated that Usuf had taken away that woman in his absence and demanded from Usuf the money he had spent on her. This notice was cancelled by the same man by another notice in which he stated that the contents of the former notice were false. He also stated in the latter notice which was published in another issue of the same paper, dated 24th November, 1923, that he had given the former notice at the instigation of Khochikar and others. The case is now being tried by the Chief Judge of Kolhapur in his capacity of the Sessions Judge. In that Court it is alleged on behalf of Mr. Usuf Abdullah that Balasaheb Gaikwad, the Acting Diwan of the State, Dadasaheb Khanvilkar, A.D.C. to His Highness, and other persons have conspired to involve him in this matter and the notice was the result of the plot made by these persons to put this blot on his character and to ruin him. Balasaheb Gaikwad who also has been examined in this case as a witness has stated that Mr. Usuf was instigated by Bapusaheb Kagalkar, the Jahagirdar of Kagal senior, to involve him in this matter and that the allegations of conspiracy made against him by Mr. Usuf were false. This case has thus assumed importance and has created a big sensation in Kolhapur. The Court-house is packed to its fullest extent every day since the hearing of the case began, on the 3rd November.

The Hon. Mr. Karandikar appears on behalf of Mr. Usuf Abdullah to watch his interests and has been allowed to conduct a part of the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. P. A. Desai from Bijapur is defending the accused. Many witnesses have been examined in the case and the record has become very voluminous.

Mr. Desai has begun his address to the Court from yesterday, the 18th December, 1924.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Desai in his address to the Court on behalf of the defence said that the burden of proving that the girl was below the age of sixteen when she was alleged to be kidnapped, was on the prosecution. The prosecution had failed to do so. The evidence of witnesses, according to Mr. Desai, proves beyond doubt that the girl was more than sixteen years old at the time of the alleged kidnapping.

The writing on the envelope purported to have been received by the complainant is, according to Mr. Desai, older in time than the letter inside and the ink also is different; the contention is that these facts show that a fresh letter has been inserted in an old envelope and that the contents also show that it is forged afterwards to suit the purpose of the complainant and his friend Dadasaheb Yadav who is also a witness in the case.

Nhanu, the girl kidnapped, has had to admit that her statement in the Court of the District Magistrate is false. She is also not ashamed to state that she had misbehaved with the accused and so many others. Mr. Desai also gave other reasons than these to show that the girl is not stating the truth before the Court. He also showed from the evidence that the alleged conspiracy of Messrs. Balasaheb Gaikwad and others in the house of the accused is not at all proved and is therefore a myth.

Further on he stated that Rambhau Kodolkar who is examined as an approver in this case is also not worthy of any credit. The circumstances in which he first appears before the District Magistrate and his own statement in which he scrupulously avoids implicating himself tend to show that he is a tool in the hands of the prosecution.

Dec. 20.

The case was again taken up to-day.

After dealing with approver's evidence Mr. Desai dealt with that portion of thecase which relates to Usuf Abdullah and Krishna Bhat Mr. Desai said—Usuf has tried through Bhat to throw raud at Balasaheb Gaikwad the Acting Diwan and thus to defame him in the eye of the public. Krishna Bhat says that he had not gone to Belgaum to publish the notice given by him to Usuf dated 17th October 1923, nor had he seen the manager of "Chikitsak" in that connection to hand over the notice to be printed. But he says on the contrary that he was kept in confinement in the bungalow of Balasaheb Gaikwad some days before 17th October and some days after that day also. But these statements made by him are obviously false. Firstly, because he is not able to givee a correct description of the places in Balasaheb's house where he alleges to have been kept for a long time. He says that the room where he was kept was a long verandah in which there were no partitions. The court had gone to see the place and it is found that the Veranda has more than two partitions. Besides there are many details like the position of the staircase, the Kitchen and the privy on the first floor in describing which the witness has shown total ignorance about the place. Krishna Bhat does not even know any of the 16 servants of Balasaheb. Secondly the statement of the manager of "Chikitsak" gives a direct lie to Bhat. The Manager says that he knows Krishna Bhat personally and that Bhat had come to his office to sign the notice and to hand it over for printing at the time when it was published in his paper. These facts show that Krishna Bhat has been instigated to incriminate Balasaheb Gaikwad by making these false statements against him. Usuf wanted to gain two objects by winning over Bhat; one was to get him to declare that the first notice was false and thus to get himself out of this matter and the second was to create a scandal about persons like Balasaheb Gaikwad, Dadasaheb Khanvilkar and others. The proof of the 2nd notice given by Bhat in which he tenders an apology to Usuf was printed on the 22nd November, but the notice which actually appeared in the paper on 28th November 1923 contains matter quite different from that in the proof. The difference is of importance. The proof states that the first notice was given at the instance of others while the notice discloses that the girl was brought to Bhat's house by Kakasaheb Khonchikar and Rambhau Kodolikar, and that the first notice was given at the instance of Khochikar. It appears that Usuf is responsible for the changes and that they were made by himself His service book shows that he was on leave on the 26th and 27th of November 1923. He has stated in his deposition that he had gone to Poona on those days, a direction quite opposite to Belgaum. But this is a false pretence on his part especially in view of the fact that Narayan Chavan says that Usuf had gone to Belgaum on those days to make those changes. Another attempt made by Usuf to damn the character of Balasaheb Gaikwad was the statement by Nhanu that she was kept by Balasaheb at Belgaum in the house of Kowadkar and to debute Narayan Chavan to make inquiries about it. Narayan had gone to Belgaum but found out that all that Nhanu had said about this was false.

Mr. Karandikar:—As the matter of this investigation by Narayan Chavan is not on the records, this statement of Narayan's is not of any value.

Mr. Desai:—Still it is a fact that that investigation did not disclose anything against Balasaheb.

Mr. Karandikar:—We do not accuse Balasaheb of doing anything of that kind.

Mr. Desai:—Then I am glad to note that. Is it true that you make no allegations against Balasaheb.

Mr. Desai continuing said:—Mr. Shinde the Chief Police officer began his investigation on 15th April 1923 and visited Belgaum, Sangli and other places for that purpose. On all these occasions he had taken the help of Narayan Chavan a good deal. Narayan Chavan was helping Usuf and the other side long before the Chief Police began his investigation. Even after that when the case was going on in the court of the District Magistrate before commitment to the Sessions court an application for adjournment is in the handwriting of this Narayan Chavan.

The Judge:—Narayan's blessing is sought everywhere! (Laughter).

Dec. 22.

Mr. Desai continuing said Krishna Bhat and his brothers were kept in confinement by Usuf until their statements were recorded in the Sessions Court, and that this matter has been brought to the notice of the Court.

Mr. Karandikar:—"Kept in confinement."

Mr. Desai:—Yes, they were kept aloof from all touch with the outer world, so much so that the very news of the death of their father could not reach them.

Krishna Bhat denies the fact of his father's death in the court and it is but natural that he should do so as he had not been allowed to get that news.

His brother the very next day shows knowledge of that fact in the witness-box.

This one fact alone is quite sufficient evidence to warrant the statement that Krishna Bhat was kept out of touch from the outer world. The court rose for the day at this time.

SUMMING UP BY DEFENCE COUNSEL.

In summing up Mr. Desai said:—

The charges against the two accused persons are of diffent natures. No. 1 is accused of concealing the girl with the knowledge that she was kidnapped under (368 I. P. Code) and No. 2 is accused of kidnapping the girl under (366 I. P. Code).

The offence of kidnapping is not a continuous one and if anybody can be accused of that offence in this case it should be the mother Khutija and the other friend Asraf but none of them has been tried in this case. At the most the accused No. 2 could be charged with abbetting Ashraf and the mother in kidnapping the girl but that charge has not been framed against him and in the absence of such a charge he could not be convicted. In support of his contention that the offence was not continuous Mr. Desai quoted 14 Cri. Law Journal 93, 17 Crim. Law Journal 498 and I. L. R. series 26 Madras and 27 Calcutta.

Mr. Usuf is responsible for putting accused No. 2 along-side accused No. 1. He made use of bad men like Narayan Chavan in order to put the accused and other gentlemen in troubles. Mr. Usuf also secured the help of Mohidin Jamadar the complainant after his return from Waziristan in order to bring into difficulty accused No. 2 and others. Krishna Bhat is a creature in the hands of Usuf and has made all sorts of wild and baseless allegations against men of position.

The fact that no witnesses of any position in Kolhapur could be had for the prosecution but the police had to go to Kagal the Jahagir of Bapusaheb to find willing witnesses throws a good deal of light on this case. Narayan Chavan has tutored all these witness to tell lies and this he has done at the instance of Usuf and others who helped him.

That the girl was more than 16 years old at the time when she was alleged to be kidnapped is amply proved by the evidence in the case.

Another important point to be noted is that the marriage of the complainant with Nhanu the girl kidnapped is not a valid marriage and therefore could not be recognised by the Court.

The marriage was not solemnised by a watandar Kaji nor has it been registered in the registrar which has got to be signed and sealed by State authorities. A circular order of the late Maharaja published in the 'Kolhapur Gazette" in 1917 expressly lays down that such marriage amongst the Mahomedan community as are solemnized by a watandar Kaji and registered in the way mentioned above are valid and others are not so. This fact places the contention beyond the pale of any doubt that the complainant is not the lawful husband of Nhanu and that the Court cannot regard him as such.

Requesting the Court to give the benefit of doubt if there be any to the accused, Mr. Desai closed his case.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Karandikar addressed the to the bad conduct of her daughter. Her offered thanks to the Court and the assessors at the outset for having given a patient hearing to the voluminous evidence in the case and also the arguments addressed to them so long and then said: The Court and the assessors are aware of the difficulties of getting leave for a man on Military service outside India like the complainant. Still he did all that he could to maintain his wife and educate her and even sent a complaint through his officers as soon as he came to know that his wife was being induced to lead an immoral life.

It must be admitted that Nhanu's mother has shown an amount of carelessness as regards the behaviour of her daughter. But however careless she might have been it cannot be said that she gave her consent to th ebad conduct of her daughter. Her own son-in-law has blamed her also for her negligence.

When a man conceals a woman who has been enticed away for immoral purposes is guilty of "abetting" the word "conceal" has been given in Webster's Dictionary to mean (a) "to prevent the discovery of" (2) "to withhold the knowledge of". In view of this meaning the evidence of the Police constable proves that Nhanu who being a Mahomedan was in the house of accused No. 1 under the name "Putla" was concealed by him when he said to the Police that no such woman by the name of Putla was in his house. Therefore he is guilty of the offence under section 368 I. P. Code.

Nhanu's mother cannot be said to be her guardian, at the most she was her caretaker or temporary custodian because under the Mahomedan Law the husband only is the guardian of his wife after puberty. The complainant was actually maintaining his wife at the time.

Mr. Desai:—But the complainant himself has described the mother as her guardian and the charge-sheet also mentions the mother as the lawful guardian. You shall have to be consistent to the charge framed

The Judge (to Mr. Karandikar):—You did not get the charge amended in this light at the beginning. In the absence of such an amendment we shall have to take it that the mother is the lawful guardian. The prosecution must prove the absence of the consent of the lawful guardian.

Mr. Karandikar:—I regard the husband alone as the guardian, and he did not consent to the bad conduct of his wife, This complaint shows that.

Mr. Karandikar then continued.—If there is any temporary custodian, as soon as he or she gives his or her consent to the immoral conduct of the minor he or she loses the right of guardianship. The adage "silence is half consent" does not apply at any rate to a guardian in such a case.

The defense has raised the question whether Nhanu's marriage with the complainant is valid but I contend that this marriage must be held to be valid. The accused had reason to believe that these two were husband and wife and it would be sufficient if it is shown that he enticed her away when he believed that fact.

The Judge:—Would the belief of the accused be sufficient, even when they were not legally married?

Mr. Karandikar:—It would not do to go deeper in the matter of this marriage. The marriages that take place amongst the Mahomedans as a rule and which are recognised by their community must be held to be valid. It must not have been the intention of the late Maharaja to declare them illegal. Otherwise it would be easy for anybody to kidnap the wives of many Mahomedans in this State under the protection of that circular order of 1917 made by the late Maharaja.

The word Kaji must be taken to include any Moulvi who knows the ritual of marriages it was obviously not the intention of the late Maharaja to take a tax of annas four or eight at every Mahomedan marriage, Such a mean idea cannot be entertained at all.

Even the British Government does not interfere in the religious life of any community and even if there be any laws made in British India in that connection they are not brought into force. His Highness the late Maharaja must have followed the same policy. Even International Law recognises the principle of non-interference in religious maters.

Mr. Desai.—The order of the Maharaja is published in the State Gazette as law and is quite explicit on this point and it can only mean that marriages not solemnised and registered according to that order must be held to be invalid by the courts of the State otherwise any body can set this order of the Maharaja at naught.

Mr. Karandikar:—It would be improper to think that the Maharaja wanted to interfere in religious matters of his subjects We must abide by the motives behind his order.

ON THE WAR PATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Anglo-Indian journals, as birds of the same feather naturally flock together. I have, however, been always under the impression that the "Times of India" has certain traits of sanity which distinguish it from the "Pioneer" and the "Civil and Military Gazette," who are constantly on the looking out for a chance of indulging in bitter invectives against Indian nationalism. I am afraid I shall have to change my views on this subject. The leading article of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 22nd instant gives its Muslim admirers food for serious reflection.

While rightly pointing out in its exhaustive review of Congress politics during the past twelve months that "the year has been one of continental drift marked by proper pacts and compromises but by no practical achievements," it calls upon the forthcoming Belgaum Congress to save the country which the Gandiites and the Swarajists have between them brought to the verge of destruction, by answering the following questions honestly in the affirmative:—

1. "Will it state clearly what it means by Swaraj?"

2. "Will it give up its blustering talk of independence?"

3. "Will it direct the Swarajists to give up their destructive methods and work for the common good of the country?"

As a glaring instance of self-contradiction in terms the above interrogatories cannot be surprised. It means that Swaraj, however "honestly" defined, cannot have for its object the independence of India. It means that "the common good of the country" is bound up till Dooms-day with slavish subservience to the interests of British Imperialism. Ever since the memorable announcement of the King Emperor that the progressive realisation of the aspirations of India culminating in Swaraj was the definite goal of British policy in the East, we have received innumerable assurances from authoritative quarters that ultimate independence is our uncontested heritage. And now the "Times of India" bluntly tells that must give up our blustering talk of independence"! If this is the bureaucratic frame of mind our rulers should not be surprised if unrest stalks the land.

The "Times" is on equally slippery ground when it propounds another query in the following terms:—

4. "Will it give clear proof of its good faith towards the Mahomedans who are by no means represented by the Ali Brothers and the fanatical Hasrat Mohani".

Abuse is no argument. Bybelittling the Ali Brothers and denouncing Hasrat Mohani as fanatic (anglice patriotic) "the Times of India" cannot lower these champions of Islam in the eyes of millions their co-religionists.

Whatever sun dried bureaucrats might think these gentlemen are the representatives of their community and even their worst critics among their own co-religionists do not deny them that position. It is idle, therefore, to talk of Islamic interests being jeopardised so long as such interests are in the custody of these gentlemen and of those of their way of thinking. The "Times" is right, however, when it says that the Congress has not given adequate guarantees to Mussalmans as regards their future status in the Indian commonwealth. This question is going to be taken up at Belgaum and let us hope it will be tackled in a statesman like manner. Upon a satisfactory solution alone of this question depends the future of the Indian National Congress as a determining factor in Eastern politics.—Yours etc.,

ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

Bombay Dec. 22.

THE WANDERING JEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is rarely that I go to a cinema I have come to regard the "stupendous" "Million dollar" and "All Star Cast" productions mostly emanating from the Land of the Almighty Dollar as perhaps the most striking manifestation of the spirit of thomaz that predominates the modern society. They inflame the bad instincts in man and deaden the dormant divine elements in him. They are veritable vehicles of destruction, and their increasing influence on mankind is as much to be dreaded as the ever growing military rivalry among the big nations of the world. It was therefore no small pleasure for me to find that there are at least some pictures which do not come under the above category and which are capable of exercising a very desirable and healthy influence on those who see them. Watch a crowd dispersing after a show and you can say what kind of a show it was. Their behaviour, movements and expressions afford easy reading. Almost invariably they come out of the theatre their *thamazic* side (if I may say so) more developed than it was when they went in, and they proclaim the fact in their own person. I was therefore very agreeably surprised last evening to see an unusually silent and thoughtful crowd coming out of one of the Bombay theatres where a picture called the Wandering Jew is being shown. I could very plainly see that it was a wholesome picture which compels man to make a survey of himself and to make him to do a bit of healthy thinking. Just to see what it is I went inside and saw the picture myself I found my surmise was correct. I was told the Wandering Jew is a British production and it drew crowded houses in London and other British towns. If the latter is a fact, I am sure the heart of Britain is sound in spite of the Singapore Naval Base and mailed fist in Egypt. Now, Sir, I am not surreptitiously advertising the theatre where the Wandering Jew is being shown. On the contrary, lots of bad pictures have been shown in the same theatre and I have often wished that the public would boycott it. But, I would like our cinema goers to go and see the Wandering Jew. It would do Bombay no small amount of good if cinema proprietors stick to pictures of the Wandering Jew standard.—Yours etc.,

V. M. N.

SIND MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD SIND, Dec. 22.

Among the numerous resolutions passed at the 3rd Sindh Muslim Educational Conference the most important were:—Asking Government to reserve seventy per cent. appointmnts of teachers in public schools for Mussalmans, posts of Educational Inspector in Sindh, Deputy Educational Inspectors and Municipal and local board administrators to be reserved for Musalmans only, the provision of separate high schools and Madressahs for Musalmans in every division, the reservation of 50 per cent. accommodation in hostels schools and colleges for Musalmans, the provision for a larger number of scholarships for Musalmans for arts and engineering, the reservation of fifty per cent appointment of sub-overseers on barrage works for Musalmans, the founding of zamindars college, the provision for more suitable elementary text books to suit Musalman boys, the appointment of a larger number of Mussalmans on the Bombay University Syndicate, the founding of a Chair for Islamic history in colleges and the reintroduction of Arabic and Persian in training colleges.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, President, In his concluding remarks, exhorted those assembled that the real salvation of their community did not lie in getting more Government appointments but in their capacity in literary, educational, scientific and commercial fields and, therefore, their efforts should be directed in those directions.

URDU AND POETS' CONFERENCES.

There were two other Conferences, The Urdu Conference and the Poets Conference which took place along with the Educational Conference. The former was presided over by Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan and the latter by Shamsul Ulema Mirza Kalichbeg.

CONGRESS AND HINDU MAHASABHA.

BASIS OF UNION.

The following letter has been addressed by Pandit Devaratna Sharma, Secretary Hindu Mahasabha to Pandit Motilal Nehru in reply to his circular letter asking for suggestions regarding the basis on which union of all parties is possible within the Indian National Congress:—

"With reference to your circular letter dated 29th. November, 1924 inviting the suggestions of the Hindu Mahasabha regarding union of the different parties within the Congress, I have the honour to state that the earliest date of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha is 25th. December, 1924. I am therefore not in a position to send any suggestion on behalf of that body at present. I may be allowed to say, however, that the objects and Rules of the Hindu Mahasabha do not stand in the way of any of its members becoming a member of the Indian National Congress. One of the objects of the Hindu Mahasabha is, "To promote good feeling between the Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them with a view to evolve a United and Self-Government Indian Nation." It is further provided in the Rules that the Hindu Mahasabha" shall not side or identify itself or interfere with or oppose . . . . . any political party (of India) nor shall it interfere with the personal convictions of any body."

As an individual member, I may further add that unio nin the Congress is only possible on the basis of accepting the greatest common factor among the different political groups of the country, howsoever they may be divided on other points. This greatest common factor at present, in my humble opinion, is the demand of Dominion Status within the Empire (including the rights of determining our own constitution) by all legitimate and peaceful means. The membership fee should be based on payment of a fixed sum of money only. As regards communal demands, the practical solution *for the present* seems to be to allow each community to have what it wants without encroaching upon the similar rights of other communities and without lowering the standard of minimum efficiency in the case of services; and in the meantime to educate the people in the principles of true nationalism and democracy."

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I follow with great interest the letters and the ideas published in the Indian Press about reforms and improvements, suggested for the good of India and the happiness of her people and it often occurs to me that the remedies offered do not go to the roots of the evils and I strongly believe that drastic measures will have to be taken if India is to change for the better.

The following suggestions have been thought over by a genuine Friend of India, one who has lived amongst Indians and knows their failings as well as their wonderful qualities.

(I)—First and foremost, there must be a total prohibition of drink imports: the figures are simply appalling. I know the objection: the loss of an immense excise revenue. That revenue can be had through a tax on matches and tobacco, as levied in France. This will replace the immoral income. At the very start, a special Prohibition Stamp could be sold to balance the loss, if any.

(II)—The next evil to be dealt with, is the ever increasing scandal of Money Lending at shameful and absurd rates. No one ought to be allowed to extort excessive interest on loans with or without pledges. Many years ago, I have exposed through the Indian Press, the misery of thousands of people tortured and even ruined, driven to despair, by the demands of Money-lenders. At the time, I submitted to Government a scheme for opening Municipal Credit offices, in the French style. With the almost unlimited resources of a country's Finances, loans can be granted on pledges at the rate of twelve per cent per annum instead of 150 per cent thus yielding a large profit, and lucid calculations can prove that, thanks to the legitimate profits of such institutions, Hospital and Free Education expenditure (all over India) could be met.

III—The necessity of Primary Education free and compulsory, begins to dawn upon the Powers-That-Be. The writer can claim to be one of the pioneers of Free Primary Education, but now it is not enough for it to be free, it must be made compulsory, then, a rule must be fixed up to forbid parents to send to factories and plantations small children not possessing at least an elementary education in the vernacular of their province.

(IV)—Municipal buildings should be rapidly erected to house those who at present live in awful slums. They have to pay rent for their slimy graves without ventilation and without light; that rent could be paid to a Municipal Landlord instead of the criminal who lets out, with the complicity of the Government, rat-infested damp holes, not fit for animals, and I reckon that a block, such as I conceive it, would yield 800/- a month, with all sanitary improvements and a compound, for the children of the workers, who, at present, pay from 4 to 6/8 p.m. to get a shelter for themselves and their family. I see in the papers that an appeal for a Montagu Memorial Fund has received immediate response: let that money be used to build, immediately, whilst there is plenty of money available, the first Municipal House to give shelter to 200 or more people. I have a useful plan, conceived with the view to tempt even the most greedy of investors, for the land on which such buildings would be erected would, as a matter of course, be rent free, being of public utility, and even if the Montagu Memorial's Funds were not available, there would be an interesting transaction for a contractor willing to take up my idea pending its adoption by the Municipalities. The calculated cost would not exceed Rs. 60,000/- per block and the rents to be collected would not be less than Rs. 800/- a month, giving a return of 6 per cent, plus the sense of eradicating a great evil.

(V) Many things have been written about the shocking way in which maternity cases are attended to; but unless something definite is done to compel the mothers to allow scientific attendance in an adequate place, the scandalous cases of neglect will go increasing, until the masses are educated to the heights of birth-control, which will take some time, yet!

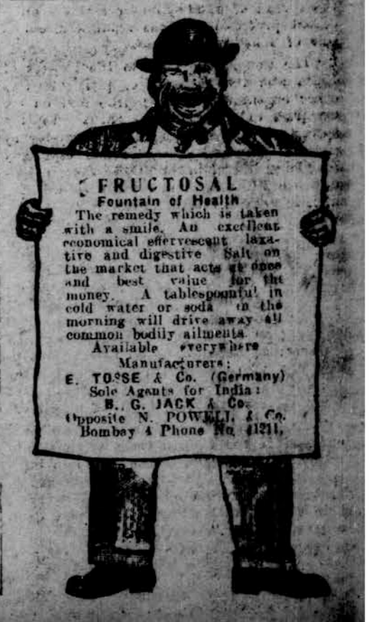
There are many other things I would like to suggest; but I have already taken much space in your columns said much of the time of your readers. Let it be said that I am ready to co-operate in the realization of all the above improvements. But I will have no half measures, no patching up, no compromise. The above are vital questions, not politics.—Yours, etc.,

LAURA VULDA

Editress of "KOSMOS"

8/1 Dacres Lane.

Calcutta.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£150,000 FOR A WIFE

SIR J. SIMON'S SPEECH

SCENES IN COURT.

After another day of tense excitement in Court during which Mr. Hobbs created a scene and was ordered to leave the witness-box and Mr. Robinson was rebuked for his attitude to counsel, Sir John Simon began his final speech on behalf of the bank on Nov. 27.

He characterised "Mr. A's" A.D.C. as a "skunk," and declared with emphasis that "Mr. A" had been robbed of his money.

Immediately the case was resumed Lord Halsbury, K.C., commented on evidence given the previous day by the servants at Chapel-street, Mayfair, W., that Mrs. Robinson had stayed for the whole of the time, or the most part, from December 22 to January 18.

He said he had made inquiries and was prepared to furnish evidence that at times during this period Mrs. Robinson stayed at hotels.

Miss Alice Blanche Dowdy head Reception clerk at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, identified a copy of a bill which showed that Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan stayed there from December 31, 1919, to January 9 1920.

Sir John Simon, K.C., pointed out that one item in the bill was £2 5s. 6d. for a dinner and remarked that the women appeared to have dined out after this.

Lord Darling: £2 5s. 6d. for a dinner? I should think they did not want another dinner for two or three days. (Laughter.)

Lord Halsbury said that the books of the Mandeville Hotel, off Wigmore Street, W., showed that Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Bevan stayed there from January 9 till January 17.

THE A.D.C. CALLS

Mr. Mark Francis Waters, a solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, E.C., a partner in Robins, Hay, Waters and Hay, which firm acted as agents for forms of solicitors outside London, including Dublin said it was through Dublin that the first had brought to his notice the matters under investigation.

He received a telegram from Dublin on December 29 (two days after the discovery had been made in Paris as Sir John Simon pointed out), and on the same day the A.D.C. called at his office. He had never seen him before.

Sir John Simon: Now tell us what passed on the occasion between you and the A.D.C.?—He said he had just come straight over from Paris to consult me about a male friend of his who had been found in bed the morning before at Paris hotel by the husband of the woman with whom he was discovered.

Did he let that interview tell you who the male friend was?—No.

Or who the lady was?—No.

Or who the husband was?—No.

GAVE HIM ADVICE.

What advice did you give him?—I told him there would be no answer made to a petition for divorce. I advised him to do nothing until his friend had been served with the petition.

Was there any question as to the service of the petition being avoided if the friend stayed abroad?—Yes.

And what did you say?—I told him that his friend could not avoid process by staying abroad.

Sir John: It is just as well for people to know that. (Laughter.)

Lord Darling: Yes, we must support home industries. (Loud laughter.)

Sir John: When did you next see any body in this connection?—On January 14, 1920, when the A.D.C. called with "Mr. A." They recapitulated the statement the A.D.C. made to me at the first interview. I then said: "I suppose you are doing nothing in accordance with my advice?"

SOLICITOR AMAZED

They replied: "We have settled the matter, we have given a cheque for £150,000, and another cheque for the same amount, to be held up until such time as it can be met."

Mr. Waters added: "I expressed my amazement, and turned to the A.D.C. and said: "I told you to do nothing, and you have paid away this huge sum of money. The A.D.C. shrugged his shoulders' and both of them gave me to understand it was essential that there should be no publicity that they paid this huge sum under pressure and to avoid a scandal."

Sir J. Simon: Whatever the circumstances were this immense sum was paid before you saw "Mr. A"?—Yes the mischief was done.

Did you at any interview with "Mr. A" learn anything to correct the impression that it was the husband of Mrs. Robinson who caught "Mr. A"?—I was so instructed.

On whose advice the second scheque stopped?—On mine, on January 16.

Can you give in the date when you saw any body who was or who professed to be Appleton and Co.?—I endeavoured to get into touch with them on the 16th and I saw Mr. Hobbs on the 19th.

Lord Darling: Where did you see him?—At Appleton and Co.'s. I went there.

What did you say?—I said to Hobbs that this had been disgracefully dealt with, or words to that effect, and that I should want a good deal of that money back.

Lord Darling: Who did Hobbs profess to be at that time?—The representative of Appleton and Co. I also informed him that "Mr. A." on my advice had stopped the second cheque. He informed that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were well known to him, and that there had been no plot I repeated that the information I had already gathered tended to show that there had been a plot. Hobbs apparently acquiesced quite readily in the stoppage of the second cheque, and said he should advise his client to put it behind the fire.

A.D.C. AND £20,000

Sir John Simon: When Hobbs said there was no plot, was that statement volunteered or had anything been said between you about a conspiracy of plot or blackmail?—Oh, yes. I said it was regular blackmail and plot.

Lord Halsbury (in cross-examination): When in your second interview the A.D.C. said the money had paid been under pressure you understood by that under threat of divorce proceedings?—Yes, and because of the threat of publicity.

I can quite understand how the cheque which had been presented came into your hands; but how did you get possession of the cheque which was never presented?—I received it from "Mr. A's" London bankers.

Did you know how they got it?—Only by hearsay.

You knew that it had come from the A.D.C.?—Yes.

When it came from the A.D.C., was he trying to make a bit more out of it for himself?—Yes, I was so instructed.

He asked to be paid before he surrendered the cheque?—Yes.

How much?—£20,000; but I should say he asked to be paid this afte. giving up the cheque.

I trust you advised against paying this or any other sum to him?—Oh, yes and he threatened to serve with a writ. I said I hoped it would arrive. It had not yet arrived.

"BLUFFING" HOBBS.

Lord Darling: You told us that in your interview with Hobbs you declared that "This is a regular backmailing plot." On what facts did you come to that conclusion?—Oh, no facts at all my lord. was trying to bluff Hobbs.

After Mr. Waters had left the box, Sir John Simon said it would be as well as to have Hobbs back again. He had not yet produced the pass book for which he had been asked.

Lord Darling: I don't know whether he is here. He seems to have lost interest in the case. (Laughter.)

After inquiry it was stated that Hobbs was not present, but would arrive shortly.

After evidence had been given as to the tenancy of the house in Chapel street, Mayfair, by Mrs Robinson, at a rent of £12 12s. per week. Mr. Hobbs was again called into the witness-box.

Sir John Simon now called on him to produce his bank and pass-books in connection with his account with the Anglo-South American Bank.

Hobbs produced books, and they were handed to Sir John, Hobbs saying. "I only had one book, but they have sent me two. I asked for my pass-book They call these duplicates, but I have never had two books."

HOBBS MAKES A SCENE.

Sir J. Simon: You have brought also, I see, an envelope, evidently posted in Paris apparently, from the post-mark, a few days ago. Is that the envelope in which they came?—Yes.

Sir John: That will do, Mr. Hobbs. I must trouble you, if you please, to remain in attendance.

Mr. Hobbs: Very well, Sir John, but you must provide a seat for me. I can't stand in this court all day long. I am in terrible agony.

Lord Darling: Give him a chair (to Hobbs). You can have a chair and s down.

Mr. Hobbs: I did ask for one.

Sir John: I am sure I am sorry for you. I did not know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hobbs (angrily): What's the good of you laughing baboons laughing at my agony, you baboons.

Lord Darling:—I will not allow you to use language of that description here. Leave the box. Usher, give him a seat.

A seat was then provided for Hobbs in the well of the court.

Mr. Enever, recalled, gave further evidence regarding the accounts of Albert and Co and Sir John Simon said this concluded the case for the Bank.

Lord Halsbury then recalled Mr. Robinson, who agreed that when his wife went away she left an envelope for him with a £1,000 note in it. The sum was paid into Albert and Co's account.

Asked by Mr. Roland Oliver (for the Bank) whether he was not definitly aware what he got in change for the £1,000 note. Mr. Robinson replied: You are aware what I got for the note while I am not. It is no use you trying to trip me up in this matter!

JUDGE'S REBUKE.

Lord Darling reprimanded Mr. Robinson, telling him that he had no right to address counsel in that way.

Mr. Robinson said he was sorry, but the judge would realise his feeling in the matter.

Lord Darling told Mr. Robinson that he must conduct himself properly, and he then appologised to Mr. Oliver.

Sir J. Simon here indicated that he had taken an opportunity of drafting a few suggestions as to questions to be put to the jury.

Lord Halsbury said he, too, had prepared suggestions.

Lord Darling said he did not pledge himself to put to the jury the questions which had been handed to him. He should leave to the jury such questions as he thought right, and, of course, if he went wrong, there was the Court of Appeal.

It did not appear to be a case in which it would be necessary for him to deal with the evidence at any great length, and he hoped that they would be able to finish next day (Friday) by the ordinary time for adjournment.

In addressing the jury on behalf of the Midland Bank, Sir John Simon said the actual amount involved in the case was so remarkable that it made it impossible for the jury to suppose that this could be an honest transaction.

Whoever, heard, in the history of the world, of a sum of the magnitude of £300.000 being honestly come by as a result of the discovery of such intimacy?

SIR J. SIMON'S ADDRESS.

The subject-matter of this case which had received such terrific advertisement in the Press, was a claim of a man that he was entitled to an immense sum of money because his wife had been defiled. The mere fact that it was such an immense sum made this claim not only shocking, but fantastic.

"MR. A's" TERROR.

If Mr. Robinson had any right to this money at all, he could take a very summary way to make "Mr. A" pay this £300,000. And why, if payment of the second cheque had been stopped, did he not bring an action to recover this also? It was because there was an absolute answer to any such claim, and the only possible answer was that in this case there was no compromise, no voluntary agreement to arrange settlement.

"Mr. A," in his terror, must have signed the cheques and parted with them within a few hours of the time when he had first found himself in such a frightful position. He went to no advisors, consulted no solicitor, acted in consultation with no one, except the A.D.C.

Referring to the latter, Sir John characterised him as "a skunk," and said that in playing his part in this disgusting plot' he went to the extreme limit of villainy. Although when the word had been uttered earlier in the case Lord Halsbury had objected to it, he had no hesitation in saying that "Mr. A" had been robbed of this money.

That was the plain English of it. He had been robbed under illegitimate pressure and in abject fear. That was the real truth of the case, and it meant the end of the case as far as Robinson was concerned. The money which he claimed was "Mr. A's" and belonged to him.

"SIX IN A PLOT."

He supposed that if, before this case began, the jury were asked who was Hobbs, they would have said he was the most famous cricketer in the world.

Lord Darling: He stood up to the bowling pretty well (Laughter).

Sir John urged that the act which finally damned Mr. Robinson's case was that £25,000 went to six people, and that this was the strongest possible confirmation that there were six people "in the plot."

How curious it was, added counsel, that the solicitors' bill, made out by Hobbs, came to exactly one-sixth of the total sum!

Referring to Newton's evidence, Sir John said that nothing was more difficult than for a man who had behaved as badly as Newton had behaved to come into court and tell in detail a consecutive story point by point and name after name and date after date and then, when he was put under that most useful and beneficient instrument, the instrument of cross-examination not to break down.

At this stage Lord Darling suggested that Sir John should finish his speech the next day and the hearing was accordingly adjourned.—The "Daily Herald."

CLOSING SPEECHES.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

Sir John Simon resuming his speech for the bank on November 28, referred to the "intimate questions" in the case.

He had consulted Lord Darling and, acting on his advice, would lift the veil and say the matter concerned a safety razor.

Lord Darling: I understand he gave Hobbs that gold matchbox with a safety razor upon it.

Mrs. Robinson was a poor, unhappy woman, and she had recounted in the case that her husband was a man of violent temper. They knew that he was a bully.

"He might be described," said Sir John, "as the intermittent husband, who from time to time suffered eclipse when there arose in the firmament some other personality more splendid."

In a final reference to Hobbs, Sir John said Lord Darling had said he had stood up to the bowling.

"His present score is 44,000 not out. He may be bowled out some day," commented counsel.

LORD HALSBURY.

Lord Halsbury, in his speech to the jury said:—

That this lady has sinned nobody denies, but she is not so bad as the other side suggest. Newton placed her in an intolerable position, blackmailing her that he would tell her husband, a man of temper. As her husband said, 'She has gone wrong, but she is not so black as she is painted.'

In his opinion the most important point in the case was whether Mr. Robinson was or was not in this conspiracy.

Another question arose, "Was Hobbs the agent of Mr. Robinson?"

"We know perfectly well that he was," said Lord Halsbury, "and nobody has denied it. The moment the cheque came into the hands of Hobbs it was the property of Robinson."

Referring to the Paris episode, Lord Halsbury said there was nothing to show that Mr. Robinson ever knew his wife was going to Paris.

Newton's story of what took place there was too ridiculous for words.

FINAL SCENES.

LORD DARLING'S SUMMING UP.

Lord Darling, in his summing up in the "Mr. A" case, briefly outlined the broad issues of the case, and pointed out that the £125,000 claimed was the balance of a cheque for £150,000 signed by 'Mr. A' and drawn, it was said, by Robinson because 'Mr. A' had committed adultery with his wife. Robinson claimed that the money was due to him as a consideration for not having taken divorce proceedings against 'Mr. A.'

This was only one of two cheques, the other being of a similar amount.

"HUSH MONEY."

It would be necessary for the jury to realise exactly what the consideration was said to have been. It was said on behalf of plaintiff to have been a consideration which an honourable man might accept.

"Of course, it is hush-money," said Lord Darling. "That is what it is."

"It is said to be money paid by 'Mr. A' to avoid divorce proceedings, accepted by Robinson—if you credit him—no as the price of his wife's dishonour (as Sir John Simon calls it), but as proper, legitimate consideration which 'Mr A' ought to pay to Robinson for not taking proceedings against him.

"As you see, 'Mr. A' has gained nothing at all, because there has been all this publicity, all this scandal, and, in spite of precautions which have been taken to conceal his name, it is difficult to believe that anybody at all who knows him has been unable to identify him."

Lord Darling explained again that 'Mr. A.'s' identity had been withheld for reasons of State, not for rank or wealth. Men of higher rank and richer men had had their names exposed, but in this case it was withheld because of the effect it might produce in another country.

THE A.D.C.

The A.D.C.'s name had been withheld because it might result in 'Mr. A' being traced.

"If it had not been for that I should have liked nothing better than to have made his name public to the world said Lord Darling.

He was glad to know that the A.D.C. had never been a regular officer in any branch of the Army.

"I think the man deserves every punishment which can be inflicted upon any person who so disgraced the name of an Englishman," commented Lord Darling.

Lord Darling said the first question he should ask the jury was:—

"Was there a scheme to catch 'Mr. A' with Mrs. Robinson with a view to get this money from 'Mr. A.'

The first answer made by the defence was that there was a conspiracy and both Lord Halsbury and Sir John Simon agreed about that. The difference between them was that Sir John said there were six people in it, and Lord Halsbury said there were only three—the A.D.C., Newton and Hobbs.

But a scheme or conspiracy would not be enough unless the money was obtained. It was obtained, and the next question for the jury was:—

"Was, 'Mr. A' induced to part with the two cheques through fear or alarm? Was 'Mr. A's' mind so unsettled by the circumstances of the discovery that his action in parting with the cheques was not free or voluntary?"

His Lordship said he would have to put two further questions, but they were subsidiary. They were:—

"Was the plaintiff a party to any such scheme or conspiracy? Was Mrs. Robinson a party to such scheme or conspiracy?"

The judge then said: "If a man is induced to part with property through fear or alarm, he is no longer acting as a free agent, and is no longer capable of the consent above referred to."

Lord Darling proceeded to deal with the circumstances in which 'Mr. A' handed over the money. Alluding to the party going to the Hotel Brighton, his Lordship said: "'Mr. A' was an important sort of person, and I suppose what surprises you is that he ever went there with this troupe—Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bevan, the Secretary the A.D.C. and so on."

Of what happened in Paris they had two accounts—by Mrs. Robinson and Newton. Neither account might be exact. But what was absolutely plain was that "Mr. A" was caught committing adultery with Mrs. Robinson. They were both married persons, and the result of what was said in the room was that he parted with cheques for £300,000.

"THE TRAITOR."

Remarking that this occurred in Paris his Lordship said, "I do not know the religion of the man, but this is Mrs. Robinson's way of spending the Christian festival of Christmas." That was how they were found—it did not matter whether they accepted Mrs. Robinson's story of the discovery or Mr. Newton's—and the A.D.C.—that traitor, the A.D.C. was there as well.

His Lordship then asked for the cheques to be handed to him. Lord Halsbury rose to make a statement, but, before he had completed his statement, Lord Darling interposed with the remark, "As I was going to say if I had not been interrupted"—a remark which caused much laughter in the crowded court.

Lord Darling said there was no evidence to show that the A.D.C. went back to Paris and came over again to London before the day on which the cheque was dated.

Lord Darling spoke of Robinson being represented as the victim of an adulterous wife, who with mixed greed and generosity took £25,000 on the one hand and forgave his wife on the other hand. Did not the jury think that Hobbs did know Robinson well? They had had the career of Robinson detailed by Sir John Simon, but not in too much detail, as it was necessary that they should know something about Robinson and his wife.

As to the manner in which Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson lived, Lord Darling said Mrs. Robinson was drawing a very small sum of money from her business—the grasshopper business.

They all knew how grasshoppers lived; anyone who had read Aesop's Fables knew that. They lived in the summer—in the winter they were unprovided for, so that was the grasshopper business.

"PHILANDERERS."

Robinson, went on Lord Darling, was a very remarkable kind of husband. Sir John had described him in a very happy phrase as the intermittent husband. He was sometimes at Chapel Street and sometimes not; when he was wanted he was there; when not he was absent. According to his statement when he was handed the £25,000 he gave it to his wife and said: "Let me never see you again!" But very soon after that they were just as good friends as they had been for years, and apparently they still were. Again that friendship was extended to Mr. Young and Mr. Mackersy.

Such was the friendship of these "philanderers" that sometimes Mrs. Robinson passed as Mrs. Young, when at Dieppe, for instance.

NEWTON'S STORY.

With regard to Newton, Lord Darling said it was for the jury to say whether they believed him; to say whether the whole of Newton's story was the truth.

Newton had said that he would come and give evidence and submit to cross-examination, and to be judged by the jury, if he got £3,000. From his experience it was not enough in the case of a witness like Newton to say that he had been convicted, and that he ought never to be believed again. If they were to admit that in the courts they could see what would follow in the case of a man who might be accused of murder, but who had been previously convicted of forgery.

Would it be fair to argue that this man, accused of murder, which he denied, but convicted of forgery, which he admitted, ought not to be believed when he said that he was absolutely innocent of the charge brought against him?

If a man named Ananias came into the witness-box, they ought not to act on his previous convictions—(laughter)—but to weigh his evidence for themselves.

It had been pointed out that there had been corroboration of Newton, but the jury must form their own opinion as to his evidence, and as to whether, in answering questions, he had fenced with them or answered them straightforwardly.

NO PEBBLES.

Lord Darling said that after what Robinson had done, was he entitled to pick up the smallest pebble and throw it at Newton? Newton said he was an honourable man amongst his friends—very nice friends too—Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Robinson, and Mrs. Robinson.

"If you are to reject Newton because he did a dishonest thing" continued Lord Darling, "how can you accept Robinson, who has done a grossly dishonourable thing?"

As the jury were retiring at 3-24 to consider their verdict, Lord Darling told counsel in the case that the questions which he had handed to the jury were not all the questions which he had written, but his view of the case was that if certain questions were answered he might not trouble the jury about the others.

The jury then passed out.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned into court, after an absence of 70 minutes, with the following answers to questions submitted by Lord Darling:—

(1) Was there a scheme for conspiracy to catch "Mr. A" with Mrs. Robinson with a view to getting money from "Mr. A."?—Yes.

(2) Was Mr. Robinson, the plaintiff, a party to any such scheme or conspiracy?—No.

(3) Was Mrs. Robinson a party to any such scheme or conspiracy?—No.

(4) Was 'Mr. A' induced to part with the two cheques through fear or alarm?—Yes.

(5) Was "Mr. A's" mind so unsettled by the circumstances of the discovery that his action in parting with the cheques was not voluntary?—Yes.

Lord Darling said these answers made it necessary to put further questions to the jury in regard to what the bank did with this money, which, they had found, had been obtained from 'Mr. A' by duress and then paid into the Midland Bank.

The answers to the questions were given, after the jury had again retired, as follows:—

Were the words "Pay to the order of Mr. C. Robinson, Appleton and Co." on the back of the cheque, written by some person as agent for Appleton and Co?—No.

Had Hobbs and Appleton and Co., any intention of transferring their whole rights, if any, in the cheque for £150,000 to Mr. Robinson?—No.

Were the rights in the cheque for £150,000 ever transferred by Hobbs or Appleton and Co., to Mr. Robinson?—The foreman stated that they could not agree, and the judge refused the request by plaintiff's counsel to accept a majority verdict on this question.

Lord Darling then said he did not regard the question as material, and would accept responsibility as if it had not been put.

Did the bank, in paying the £150,000 cheque, obey the mandate under which they received and cleared the cheque?—Yes.

Did Hobbs, in drawing out the money, purport the same authority in which he paid it in?—Yes.

Lord Darling (continuing): There are other questions to do with banking law on which I should like to hear counsel.

Sir John Simon: I am sorry that it involves further labour on the part of the Court and the jury.

Lord Halsbury: I think it would be more satisfactory if we could have all the questions.

Lord Darling said he would put the legal discussion on the answer to the new questions on the list on a day to be agreed by counsel.

TENSE SCENE.

The delivery of the verdict provided a tense scene. Three rings of a bell announced the return of the jury. Mrs. Robinson came back at the first ring, and sat at the solicitors' table nervously toying with her gloves.

There was a little confusion when the jury's answers were read, as they were not in the order first put by the judge.

As the "No" was pronounced to the query of Mr. Robinson being a party to the scheme, the managing clerk to the plaintiff's solicitors leaned forward, and enthusiastically shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. Lord Halsbury was obviously pleased.

An interlude that had its humorous side occurred when Lord Darling threatened to turn out of court anyone affected with a cough. Mr. Hyam Davis the plaintiff's solicitor who had been one of the unhappy offenders, was presented by the usher with a throat pastille.

WHAT THEY SAID.

After the jury had given their answers to Lord Darling's questions, Mrs. Robinson was asked by a Pressman if she had any comment to make.

"All my worry is now over," she said. "My character has been vindicated."

Mr. Robinson stated: "I only started this action with one idea, and one view in my mind—to vindicate the honour of myself and my wife. We are not blackmailers, and we are satisfied now that the jury has said so."

Although there was quite a large crowd outside the Law Courts when the jury first retired, this had been reduced to a mere handful when the Court rose.

The faithful few who waited to obtain a glimpse of the principals in the case, were however, disappointed, since both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and other witnesses left the Courts by an exit in the rear.—"The Daily Herald."

"A BUNCH OF BLACKGUARDS."

CONSPIRACY AGAINST "MR. A."

The "Sunday Chronicle" wrote in Mail Week:—

There is a picturesque Irish expression—"a bunch of blackguards"—which seems to sum up fairly well some of the principal figures in the astonishing bank claim case. The dye is not spread equally black all round, but in the company of which sing'e one would the least censorious care to be seen?

The jury found what was obvious, that there had been a conspiracy to catch 'Mr. A.,' the Eastern potentate, with Mrs. Robinson, with a view to extorting money from him and that 'Mr. A.'s' mind was so unsettled on being discovered that his action in parting with the cheques was "not free and voluntary." But they also found that Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were not parties to this abominable conspiracy, and to that extent therefore their characters are whitened by being acquitted of the most odious charge that could be brought against any wife or any husband. However, what the jury actually did believe to have occurred will never be known on this side of the Great Assize, and we rather suspect from their answers that they had no coherent theory at all.

THE ONLY MORAL.

But what matter? The whole case is obviously one in which justice cannot possibly be done so long as 'Mr. A.' who has been very heavily mulcted for his folly, remains shrouded in a veil of obscurity—a veil which unfortunately also protects the infamous A.D.C., who was the deepest-dyed villain and Judas of them all.

As for the bank's position in the transaction—which, nominally, was the case itself—we say nothing, but the only moral of all the rest of the case is that there were no morals. It is steeped in roguery. Reproof, disapproval, and censure are not for these people. They have all done extraordinarily well, though some better than others, out of a particularly disreputable episode, and they remain, as we said at the outset, a "bunch of blackguards," relieved, but not redeemed, by folly and frailty.

PORTS AND SHIPPING.

BENGAL NOTIONAL CHAMBER'S MEMO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in the course of a memorandum to the Bengal Government on the future administration of Ports and Shipping states:

The Committee of the Chamber, while it is fully aware that uniform control of all important ports in India may at first sight appear to be desirable, beg to point out that such an arrangement will not, in any way, benefit the ports. Taking for instance the case of Calcutta, the Committee are of opinion that close contact with local affairs and intimate knowledge of local conditions make the local Government eminently fit to control the port of Calcutta. It is absolutely necessary for the convenience of trade that commercial communities should have every access to the authorities, and this will be denied them if the control of the port is transferred to far off Delhi and Simla. The Committee would like to point out that ever since the creation of port trusts, Local Governments have been exercising control over them and no case has been made out to deprive them of this control which they have exercised to improve ports. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that Local conditions in different ports are so different that any attempt to enforce uniformity cannot but detrimental to the interests of the ports, which, by placing the different activities of the port trusts under different departments of the Government of India, Government will only create complications which would seriously inconvenience the mercantile community and the general public.

SETTLEMENT OF BERAR TALUKS.

C. P. COUNCILLORS PROTEST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, Dec. 22.

The Berar Members of the C. P. Legislative Council, assembled at a special meeting held at Akola, on the 20th and 21st December, have passed a resolution condemning as arbitrary and unconstitutional the action taken by Government in proceeding with the revision of the settlement of Berar Taluqs purely under the Executive authority, and urging the Government not to take any further action in the matter of the revision of the settlement of Khamgaon and Malkapur Taluqs or of any other taluqs in Berar until the whole question is considered by the Berar Legislative Committee.

"EXAMINERS' ENGLISH."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Unlike many of our educationists who round off their qualifications at some foreign retreat, then gain "previous experience" of teaching by apprenticing themselves there to some ragged school or other on no pay or even minus pay, and on getting a job somewhere cool off in no time, Mr. Daruwalla has retained the zeal, earnestness and industry of an educational missionary, and as such he is truly an asset to our educational service. Far be it from me to run down such a one—me who am neither a "school-master," nor a "failed matric," I most humbly apologise to Mr. Daruwalla for possessing an identity which refuses to answer to any one of his kind guesses about the personality behind "Mr. Educationalist,"—in proof whereof I am shortly sending him my card, mentioning also the *rendezvous* which he covets. I am, Mr. Editor, what I described myself to be, —viz. one who like Mr. Daruwalla himself happens to be keenly interested in educational problems and their practical solutions. I had no heroic remedies to offer; but only such as my "unqualified" commonsense suggested to my insignificant self.

Faced with the inconsistency of his position—the divergence between precept and practice, Mr. D. in confusion cries "Tu quoque"! It leaves me cold. I was never a J. B. Examiner stickling for "King's English." I might make a hundred mistakes of grammar and idiom in my writing and still maintain that he as a responsible examiner should not commit one, least of all in a well-considered report on the *English* of our boys at a great public Examination. (By the by his own experience must have shown him by now that one may sometimes forget to give the Printer's Devil his due!) But if I were he—severe by "Report," (not at heart!)—I would consider myself bound to be as severely correct with *my* English as I would be supposed to have my examinees and their teachers to be with *theirs*. Since, however, I hold no J. B. Job, the plea of "Tu quoque" is palpably untenable. While admitting two of the four mistakes pointed out, he pleads in extenuation that they are all "pure grammatical subtleties." No, my learned Sir, they are grammatical blunders, violations of elementary rules! They might even be set to a 6th standard boy for an exercise in correction, even in these days of a wholesale revolt against grammar. Let your own "learned B. A. students" judge. (Is "learned students" "unconventional" English for *learning* students? I wonder.) You try to frighten us with big names, such as H. G. Wells, and A. Bennett. They may be unconventional, but they can never be ungrammatical. I venture to challenge you to cite one sentence from these authors to match with those luminous ones already quoted in these columns out of an academic report, signed N. C. Daruwalla. If breaches of even elementary rules of English Grammar and idiom are to be tolerated as pieces of modern unconventional English, why not treat boys' English just like that? Surely there cannot be two standards of English, one for the "learned students," and one for their mentors! Yes, you even try to mystify us with that "historic present." You remind me of the farmer's boy come home from a term at Oxford, quoting Euclid to his illiterate father to prove that the two cakes which the family saw with their illiterate eyes were not two but three. Talk of "qualifications to deserve a reply"! No, Sir, the historic present is as different from your idea of it as chalk is from cheese. It is a figure of speech, a species of that called "vision". You seem to think that the "historic present" is the present used where a past form ought to have been!

Mr. D. accuses me of intending to abolish English studies altogether from our schools! Far from that being the case, if he had only read my letter to the end with a cool head, he would have found that as a remedy for the "defective English" of our "learned B. A. students" and Matric candidates I was advocating a higher percentage of pass-marks at the Matriculation than now for those who were to go in for a University course. Is that abolition of English?

Mr. D. assures us that his was no serious intention to have his threats carried out. Many thanks for this small mercy! I ventured to suggest my own remedy for the ills he complained of. The ills are admitted; but to suggest more practical remedies than Mr. D.'s is to "abuse" him! To criticise him is to disrespect the Alma Mater!

Now for the blunders. Out of the four, two are admitted. Two are passed over. I give them below:

(1) "It is time that the schools in such districts were warned definitely that unless they keep (sic) well qualified teachers of English Language and literature, and show (sic) good results, they would be disaffiliated.

(2) The results of Dharwar are bad. . Kolhapur stands next in a defective standard.

Will any 'unconventional' man of letters in England in his most 'unconventional' mood write such stuff? (Mr. D. takes shelter behind a vague assertion of misprints. There is nothing in the above that can safely be laid to the charge of the printer's devil). Of course Masters make mistakes and Doctors of Divinity commit sins. Will their position be any excuse for their offences? (The "climsiest sentence" by-the-by is not mine, wholly, but the best possible emendation suggested of his own, with running comments interspersed, with which the printer's devil has taken slight liberties, such as putting *for* for *or*. This was obvious, one would think!)

Mr. D. is of importance to us only as a type of mentality which refuses to see any virtue in being consistent. I have known a great stickler for "King's English" in Mr. K.—, who is now an Educational Inspector of a Division in this Presidency. He loves to rate the teachers for the omission of a hyphen here or a dot there, and lo! he himself writes such English as this:

"It is high time that the procedure is (sic) simplified and the agency through which the work has to be carried out is (sic) improved and strengthened." "The Vernacular Final Examination— attracted a large number of candidates at every centre at the last examination" (Vide Pp. 13-14. D. P. I.'s Report for 1920-21).

In conclusion, let me repeat what I said was the lesson that all these facts conveyed. The lesson is that the snobbery of Anglicism is over-done. Let our boys by all means gather knowledge and more knowledge in and through English. But let them be taught and let them express themselves in their vernaculars in the class-room and the examination-hall. In science, etc. where the modern terminology is wanting in our vernaculars, let European terms be freely imported intact into them. Let there be no puritanic, cumbrous camouflage of the terms in Sanskritic or other garb. This will save much energy and time which might otherwise be wasted in mastering two equivalent sets of terminology. If we owe the ideas to the West, let us also owe it its names for them. Let the anomaly of teaching a dead language like Sanskrit through a foreign tongue like English be done away with. It is as silly as teaching English boys Latin through German. Let, in short, English occupy the place in our educational system which Latin did in England in the days of Milton and Newton,—English being used as a key to modern knowledge and culture, and as a vehicle of international intercourse, rather than pursued as an end in itself. The change in the medium of instruction and examination will release an appreciable amount of energy for intensive study of English on the part of our boys and their teachers and secure for them that command over the English tongue which the present position of India in the world necessitates.

—Yours etc.,

AN EDUCATIONIST.

Dec. 10.

["As a token of his *bona fides*, "An Educationist" has authorised us, since forwarding the above, to reveal his identity. The writer is Mr. S. D. Nadkarni of Karwar and answers to the description he has given of himself in the letter.—Editor "B.C."]

ORIENTAL RESEARCH.

NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The third session of the All-India Oriental Conference commence. sitting to-day at the Senate House, Mahamahopadhya Ganganatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University presiding. His Excellency Viscount Goschen, in declaring the Conference open, made a survey of the historical records and dealt at length with the theories of modern scholars as regards the connection of India with the other countries. He said that the hisory of the Indian art on Indian religion could not be understood by students who confined their attention to literary evidence. A great field for activity still existed in the study of records of the various old Indian courts. A great deal remained to be done in this direction especially in South India where the history of the ancient southern Indian kings had to be pieced out and works of scholars had yet to be supplemented by labours of others. Continuing, His Excellency said: The recently reproach was levelled, somewhat justly, that Indians owed their knowledge of ancient Indian history and institutions to the labours of western scholars. But, thanks to the impulse originally given by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, the great Bombay orientalist, and men like Mr. Justice Ranade and Mr. Telang reproach could no longer be levelled at Indians. The field of activity was immense and the result was bound to be full of significance. In this work official and non-official Indians and Europeans could collaborate. Lord Curzon's Ancient Monument Act and reorganisation of the Archaelogical Department were powerful factors in the matter of stimulation of research. Recent excavations in Montgomery district, in Punjab, and in Larkhana District in Sind, had unearthed unexpected and epoch-making materials. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee and the band of scholars that gathered round him had stimulated interests in ancient Budhistic literature of India some of which was available only in Chinese and Tibetan translations. In this task French Savants had distinguished themselves specially and their work with reference to culture of far east i.e. Assam, Cambodia and Burma had been of the highest value.

Dr. E. M. Macphail, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, welcomed the delegates and observed that southern India was a veritable storehouse of matocial worthy of investigation and discussion by Indian scholars.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address Manomahopadhya Ganganatha Jha said oriental research had not yet received proper attention in this country. It was said indeed that neither various provincial Governments nor public bodies paid any need to this very important branch of educational activity. It was in the field of oriental research that this country should and could take a lead. What they needed most badly, however, was organisation and little public sympathy and also some degree of what he called, university patriotism. What they needed was providing of the facilities for students who were eager to carry on research. He said they had still in various places decent collections of manuscripts for purposes of research and it was nothing short of criminal to neglect them any longer. There were also ample fields for research in archaelogy, meteorology, astronomy, medicine, chemistry, law, dramaturgy and philosophy. While laying stress upon research and modern methods of study he asked them not to neglect indigenous Pandits and Maulvis. Without these store houses of learning in their midst they would be no where in the field of even purely modern studies. Lastly, he said that while it was true that the classical language of the east occupied a major part of their attention it was equally their aim to endeavour to promote the modern languages of India as people at large could be raised and elevated and could feel the live influence of literature and learning only through the vernaculars.

ART AS A CIVIC POWER.

NEGLECTED ART-CRAFTSMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT Dec. 17.

The Seva Mandal of Surat has arranged a series of lectures, demonstrations and socials to celebrate "The Youth Week". The exhibition arranged by the Mandal contained many interesting objects collected from the educational and social institutions in the town. The exhibits showed progress and special care appears to have been taken in their arrangement. One missed, however, the contribution from the art-craftsmen who are working in the town. On Tuesday the Mandal had arranged a lecture on "Art—A Civic Power" by Mr. K. H. Vakil. He began by saying that art was one of the rare powers which effectively expressed and inspired civic ideals. Art might be in any form. It might express the ideals by means of painting, architecture, sculpture, folk-songs, literature, folklore, drama, articles of every day use. It might be found in the dress of the people as well as in civic design. But that rare power which the people possessed had been neglected by the intellectuals. The educational system on which they were brought up failed to assign or understand the integral place of art in the educational curriculum of the nation. There were, he said, discussions, as there would always be, about educational methods and subjects and ideals. But there was in these discussion scarcely anything that could suggest that those who were thinking about enducational reform realised that every educational problem was, after all, dependent on the concepton which the community formed of the ideal citizen. Education, as it was generally understood, was, he believed, only a means to an end. And books were only one of the means. The present system which developed memory and increased examinations gave them the utmost importance. Contact with life or the surrounding was, therefore practically impossible. The indifference to surroundings the divorce of life from education resulted inevitably in cities with human habitations that were surely not human. There were means other than books and examinations, and there were faculties other than memory which could be utilised for preserving and developing the cultural distinction of the nation. Art was one of these means and the imagination inspired by art was one of those cultural faculties. The superimposed education and the unnatural life of the times were due to the almost universal boycott of art. Art was the connecting link between life and its cultural agencies.

MESSAGE OF THE ART-CRAFTSMAN.

The art-craftsman of old had definite place in the community. He was equally essential for commerce and industry as well as for social and religious celebrations. He was at once the teacher and the spiritual leader of the community. It was he who was entrusted with the decoration of places of public resort. Mosques and temples and civic institutions shone out with the message of his brilliant handicraft Art must, therefore, be once again made the medium of popular instruction. Its place in the educational curriculum and text-books must be recognised. If science was allowed to usurp so much of the space and time surely art had some claim for attention from the schools.

The present system, it was true did make some effort for developing the art-faculties. But art had not become, as it ought to, an integral feature of the curriculm. It was more or less a decorative adjunct. The artist must teach and the teacher must become an artist. So that, the nation's young imagination, the power which could mould the future of the nation, might secure scope for free and full development. Those who had the responsibility of leadership could also help the future by directing public institutions and corporations towards the importance and necessity and recognition of art. They could help to form local museums for the training and guidance of the citizens as well as for the art-craftsmen. He believed that the co-operative movement could be immensely helpful to the art-crafts. But it was a pity that neither art nor art-crafts nor the art-craftsmen appear to have engaged the serious attention of those guiding the movement. The last conference in Bombay, for instance, had no suggestions to offer on the subject. It was in cities like Surat where large scale industries were found to be difficult to build up that the movement could be utilised for instructive and beneficial experiments. The condition of the art-craftsmen needed attention and reform. They must be restored to their lost status in the community and invited to contribute at every phase and on every occasion of public celebration and gatherings. Art as an educational medium, as an economic asset, as inspiration to the nation's young imagination as a spiritual force, a social virtue and finally as a civic power could claim and must claim the utmost attention from those who aspire to lead the nation.

CONDITIONS OF ART.

On Wednesday Mr. K. H. Vakil gave another lecture at the Surat Arts College on the "Conditions of Art". He referred particularly, to the chapter on "Progress in Art" in the text-book on "History and Progress" by Marvin. He said that the author of the chapter was known as an art critic but he attracted the speaker's attention by the book he wrote on William Morris in the Home University Library. William Morris belonged to the gifted few who could understand design independently of national labels or archaelogical muddle. Mr. Clutton Brock who had written the chapter in their text-book had fully grasped the spirit which moved William Morris and the ancient craftsmen in India and the medieval craftsmen of Europe. They could bring art in every thing they fashioned. Pots and pans and spoons, as Mr. Brock said, and household articles and utensils and dress fabrics as one acquainted with the art-crafts of this country would say. There was an important remark made by Mr. Clutton Brock One nation or age could not, he said, take up an art where another had left it. This was, the speaker said, a necessary warning for those in this country who are, at the first signal, ready to utilise distant and extraneous analogies. Mr. Brock's references to the universal ugliness of the times, commercialism snobism and tourist trash were applicable to the growing philistine inclinations of the intellectuals in this country. Harmony between the public and the artists was becoming as a rare a phenomenon in India as it was in the West. It was character that distinguished art. And, that depended on the social conditions and ideals of the people. It was William Morris who reavealed the workers behind the work. They needed a William Morris who could stimulate the art-crafts.

JOURNALISM IN UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following letter over the signature of Sir R. M. Jones, Chairman of Reuters (together with the Editor's comment) appears in the "Spectator," (London) of Nov. 22:—

Sir,—May I crave space in your columns for what follows? Journalism as a profession is governed by circumstances peculiar to itself. It can never become a close profession, like medicine and the law. It can only be considered a learned profession in respect of those of its members who have attained merit at the seats of learning, or in the fields of politics, or letters, or travel—in the University of the World.

Directly after the War the opportunity, long desired arose at the University of London of establishing special Courses for those intending to follow journalism. The Courses were designed primarily for ex-Service men. They are being continued now as regular courses in journalism. In December last the Journalism Committee of the University reported to the Senate as follows:—

"The Courses have now been running for four years. They have definitely emerged from the experimental stage; and in the opinion of the Committee should now be placed upon a permanent basis as a contribution of value to the education of intending journalists. Not only do they provide a broad and well-balanced scheme of education, but from information received both from former students and also from newspaper proprietors the Committee are satisfied that the Courses have proved their value in fitting students for Journalism, many having obtained positions on London newspapers, provincial newspapers and News Agencies. The numbers in attendance are, on the whole, satisfactory, although it is desirable that a greater proportion of men students should be attracted to the Courses."

As a means of bringing men students to the Courses, the Committee has been engaged during the past twelve months, with the permission of the Senate, in raising, privately, funds for the establishment of Journalism Exhibitions; and candidates have recently competed in an examination especially arranged by the University, for five Exhibitions, each of the value of £200—*i.e.*, £100 per annum for two years, the period of the Diploma Courses.

It is greatly to be desired that money may be forthcoming for the annual grant of these Exhibitions, so that men of small means, able to show fitness for journalism —a condition attached to the award of the Exhibitions—may have at the opening of their careers educational advantages which otherwise would be denied them.

The syllabus of the Courses was mainly designed by the first Chairman of the Journalism Committee of the University, Professor Sir Sidney Lee. In an official document the Courses are thus referred to:—

"The general plan is to provide first for a sound general education and second to provide instruciton in some subjects which have a special interest for would-be journalists. The number of academic subjects is large with a suitable number of options. In addition to the ordinary academic subjects a special Course is provided on 'The General Principles of Writing for the Press,' and with the kind co-operation of the leading journalists weekly lectures are given on special aspects of journalism. Persons desiring to enter the Courses must have reached matriculation standard, though in exceptional circumstances, non-matriculated students are entered. Students enter themselves at one of four Colleges, namely: University College, King's College, Bedford College, or the London School of Economics and Political Science; they share in the social life of the Colleges and have in addition a Journalism Students' Association of their own. A Diploma is awarded at the conclusion of the Two Years' Course to Students who satisfy the Examiners."

During each of my visits to the United States, I have been impressed by the high education standard of young American journalist. They are recruited, I find, in increasing numbers from the several Universities which devote themselves, in part, to the training of men for newspaper work. The fruitful experience of these institutions justifies the progressive and enlightened journalism policy of the University of London, which, over here, has been the pioneer in this as in many other educational activities.

It is desirable that all who have the interests of the newspaper Press at heart should support the University in its journalism policy, and should assist in strengthening financially the system of Exhibitions. In so good a cause I feel confident that we can count upon the powerful advocacy of the Spectator.—I am, Sir, etc.

Sir Roderick M. Jones, Chairman of Reuters.

Reuters, Thames Embankment, Blackfriars, E. C. 4.

[Journalism, as Sir Roderick Jones says, can never become a close profession, but it can acquire all that is best in the spirit which belongs to the great professions. Among the influences which are working in this desirable direction we should certainly place very high the services and valuable teaching which the University of London has undertaken.—Ed. *Spectator*.]

RAJPUTANA LETTER.

KISAN UNREST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER Dec. 16.

The unrest among the peasantry of Jaipur as almost everywhere in Rajputana is the greatest problem of the State. It is acutest in the jagir areas, the hot beds of oppression. From all corners comes the cry of forced labour, arbitrary taxes and excessive land rent. If in Uniara in the extreme north these impositions lead to public abstention from observance of Dipawali and other festivals, in Nawalgarh in the extreme west they lead to a whole village to be forsaken. Nor are things better in the south where Patan, Shahpura and Khandela have earned enough notoriety for their high-handedness. But the plague spot of Jaipur is Sekhawati which forms part of the Indian desert and a considerable portion of the State territories. It is the strong hold of landed aristocrats who having accepted voluntary protection of the State in the past are naturally under its nominal sway. They are actually under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Department of the State! And although the majority of them do not enjoy and judicial powers, they exercise them arbitrarily. The Kisan, on the other hand, has no propritory rights even over lands which he has held for generations. The soil is pure desert and yields for the most part only one scanty crop. The rent has been increased during recent years from four annas to one rupee and four annas and at places to two rupees per bigha. And yet the greed of the landlord knows no bounds. A few instances of recent events will throw a flood of light on the conditions prevailing in Shekhawati.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" of the 7th instant publishes a case of high-handedness at Mukandgarh in which a Chamar is alleged to have been suspended to a tree, awarded hundred stripes and committed to the stocks. And what was his offence? The poor man dared to refuse to sell to the Jagirdar fodder he had already sold to a Vaisya. From Malsisar comes the report that the produce of three villages has been lying in the fields because the Jagirdar would not allow the cultivators to take it home unless they paid up a share which will leave little for the producers. From Sikar, the biggest feudatory of the State, comes more disquieting news. The "Tarun Rajasthan" in its latest issue publishes under the signature of eighteen Kisans that the authorities of Sikar are compelling the peasants to pay land rent at enhanced rates which are wholly unacceptable, that two of their leaders have been arbitrarily arrested, and that failure to pay within a week at increased rates would make their properties liable to be attached and their holdings expropriated. It is also stated that obstacles are being thrown in the way of representations reaching the higher authorities at Jaipur, terror prevails among the Kisans and that those flying from Sikar are being refused shelter in adjoining Jagir areas. The signatories themselves were expelled from a public serai at Nawalgarh. It is believed that the campaign is organised and is the result of a conference of the aristocrats held in September last at Jhunjhunu.

Such is the situation with a surcharged atmosphere. And what is the Regency Council presided over by a British Political Officer doing to relieve it? Criminal indifference so far as the poor ryots are concerned, is writ large on its face. If it is doing any thing, it is strengthening the British influence. The Army and the Police, the Jails, Justice and the Public Works Departments are in the hands of 'lent' officers, European or Indian, and there is a huge influx of outsiders in the rank and file of public services.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A case which may scarcely arouse any interest elsewhere has created a mild sensation in Jaipur owing to the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Indian States where the lowly seldom dare to move a court of justice against the mighty and moving, hardly ever get it. In this case the complainant was Babu Ishan Chandra Mukerji, popularly known as Hathi Babu presumably because of his bulk. He is a feudatory of the Jaipur State and a Member of the State Council. The accused was one Mr. Mauliehandra Sharma, Manager of the estate of Shri Govindji Temple under the Court of Wards. It transpired that the accused, in his official capacity, reported to the Court of Wards that the complainant had taken possession of a grove belonging to the temple. The complainant thereupon with the sanction of the Court of Wards filed a complaint charging the accused with the offence of defamation in the Court of the Naib Foujdar who, however, rejected the complaint, holding that the report complained of was privileged. By a process of appealing and counter-appealing the case reached the Chief Court whose full bench discharged the accused, disbelieving all prosecution evidence.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

While the above decision of the Chief Court has been hailed by the public with satisfaction, the excise administration has come in for a good deal of criticism. Prior to the year before last, the total annual income from the excise revenue used to amount to a lac. But in the last year's budget estimates it has been given a sudden rise to six lacs. The gentleman responsible for this department is a 'lent' officer and besides being a Member of the State Council holds the same portfolio in the State Cabinet, a superior body. The same man presiding over the original as well as the appellate side of a department is certainly a queer arrangement! The contract for liquor sales within the city and suburbs was given away to outsiders for a lac and a half though local vendors are said to have offered a bid of two lacs. Every evil has, however, some inherent good in it. The enormity of the increase in the excise revenue coupled with the spirit of the times has inspired the most hardened drinkers, the Regards and the Chamars, to give up drink as a body.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH PRESIDES.

Jt. Honorary Secretary, Reception Committee, 37th Session, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Bombay, writes:—

As already notified, the 37th Annual Session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held, under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant. The first day will be devoted mostly to the reading of the Presidential Addresses of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and of the President, Sir Ibrahim, both eminent Muslim educationists. The rest of the Session will be devoted not merely to passing resolutions but to the solid work of finding out the means for providing more educational facilities for the Muslim Community all over India, in order to bring it up to the level of its more fortunate sister Communities. Muslims of India are gradually realizing that their inertia in the field of education is mainly responsible for their political backwardness. The field o feducation is the real drilling ground for recruits to prepare themselves for fighting pitched battles on the fields of Politics, where every inch of ground is contested. The last few years of enam Hindu-Muslim Unity have proved an eye-opener to the Muslims of India. Thanks to the Khilafat movement that gave many a Muslim veteran an opportunity to see Hindus and Mussalmans working side by side for the achievement of an apparently common object—the emancipation of the Arab and Turkish Muslims from the thraldom of Christian Europe. The Muslims of India realised rather late that they were being made a catspaw for securing the Swaraj chestnut for an educationally and numerically predominant Hindu India, working shoulder to shoulder in an apparently common cause as I have said, it would not escape the notice of even a causual observer that in educational acumen and statecraft the average Muslim was no match for the Hindu. While the Alis and the Haques and the Jinnahs of the Muslim Community could be counted on their fingers' ends the Hindu Community could boast of legions of their Dases, Pandits and Lalas, to say nothing of the all powerful personality of Mahatma Gandhi. Disproportioned friendship always ends in disgust. No wonder then that this sham Hindu-Muslim Unity has died a premature death. But in its place there is a sincere desire on the part of both the communities for a rapprochement. Mussalmans, however, desire that it should not be a sham Hindu-Muslim Unity this time; it should be a real and lasting tie of sincere brotherhood But is that ever possible so long as the Muslims continue to remain far far behind their Hindu brethren in the march of Western education? Only a superhuman effort will help the Muslims to overtake them. It is not impossible. The All-India Muslim Educational Conference is the premier Muslim educational body in India that has been solving the educational problems of Muslim India for the last 40 years, having been founded by the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the year 1886. I appeal to the Mussalmans of this City to attend the forthcoming Session of this Conference in their large numbers and make it a real success. It is no use sitting on the fence claiming to be peaceful citizens. Remember the inertia of a good people is more discouraging, more embrassing to a sincere worker in the cause of public welfare than the opposition of a bad people. I also appeal to all non-Muslim brethern to come and help us in our noble efforts in the cause of education.

CYCLIST SHOT DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

An Anglo-Indian apprentice of the Buckingham Mills, Sherrat by name was shot dead while cycling along the road, last night, by some unknown person who after the perpetration of the crime threw away the revolver and ran away. The police who were on their rounds heard the report and on proceeding to the spot found Sherrat lying dead. It appears that the deceased went out for his usual ride after dinner and was returning home when he was shot. The revolver was picked up by the police and was identified as the one which had been reported to have been stolen. The case is under investigation.

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TOKYO LETTER

JAPAN AND BRITISH ELECTIONS

APPREHENSIONS REGARDING SINGAPORE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Novr. 7.

Even the most conservative organs in Japan have shed tears over the premature demise of a Labour Cabinet in Great Britain. The unanimity with which the newspaper scribes have given vent to their views expressing fear and apprehension on the rising tide of Conservatism in England, is simply remarkable. One would have expected, at least, the jingo organs to have received the Baldwin Cabinet with open arms. But a glance through the pages the vernacular press reveals the fact th it is the reactionary elements who are more concerned about the advent of a Tory Cabinet in the British Isles than their moderate contemporaries. The proclivities of the Baldwin group on naval and far-Eastern problems are an open secret to the people in this part of the world, and it is considered to be a foregone conclusion that the Singapore Naval Base Scheme will be revived at no distant future. The overwhelming majorities with which the Conservatives have been returned to power and the crushing defeat of the Labour Party are very much deplored by publicists of the Liberal School in Japan. The great Conservative landside will, it is presumed, give a new lease of life to the present dormant movement of more armaments for this country.

A great hue and cry was raised in England when the MacDonald Cabinet definitely discarded the programme of constructing a Naval Base at Singapore. Practically the entire opposition to this sensible act of the Labour Cabinet was raised by the Conservatives and their sympathisers. All sorts of epithets were hurled against the Labour Government for disassociating itself with an Imperialistic device of such wide dimensions. The Govrnment was even dubbed as lacking in patriotism and utterly disregardful of the provisions for the defence of the Empire. All these facts are still green in the memory of the Japanese people and their anxieties are not without reasons. That the discussion of the Singapore Naval Base scheme will come to the fore sooner or later is now also quite openly talked in the high naval circles, and the Minister of the Imperial Navy, Admiral Takarabe, had to admit this in a press interview. The Navy party in this country will very soon begin to justify its policies for not acting upon the advice of the present Japanese Government to curtail its expenditure as well as give up the construction of lighter craft over which no limitations were placed at the Washington Conference. Consequently the naval expenses in Japan will increase and very few people will have the temerity to point their fingers of criticism towards the naval group on this score if the consummation of the Singapore Naval Base Scheme comes to a pass.

EFFECT ON JAPANESE SOCIETY.

One wonderful feature of the short but successful career of the Labour Ministry in England was its indirect effect on the Japanese society. The Japanese labour parties had never before placed any confidence in politics or an effort through constitutional methods to better their lot. The triumph of the British Labour Party opened their eyes or rather spurred them to action, and the result was that they had to change their tactics and renovate their former policies. The Japanese Federation of Labour, after a good deal of deliberation among its members and with the full concurrence of its outside supporters who belong mostly to the class of brain-workers, decided sometime ago to renounce its former policies of refusing to take part in the national politics of the country. It was announced that labour candidates will stand for election at the next general election which is to be held under a much extended franchise and hopes were entertained that quite a large number of them will be successful as the universal manhood measure to be passed at the coming session of the Imperial Diet will entitle an enormous number of the Labour sympathisers to exercise their votes. It was even assumed that the day will not be far off when a Labour Government in Japan will be a reality.

The present day politicians and their supporters, the capitalists, rejoiced at the above-mentioned tendencis among the Labour circles in this country, and thanked their stars that assumption of power by a Labour group in England had such a beneficial effect on the nerves of organised labour in Japan. The capitalist classes here are fully cognisant of it that it will take decades before the proletariat will ever be able to assert itself to some extent, and this also is simply a matter of pure conjecture. The century old traditions have gone deep into the minds of the people and gigantic efforts will be required to eradicate the prevailing relations between master and servant—a relic of the feudal days. Under the circumstances, if the efforts of organised labour were diverted towards constitutional methods, the capitalists believe, much of their labour problems will be automatically solved for several years or till organised labour showed any signs of standing erect on its own feet and the needs of putting obstacles in their paths were felt. We have yet to see what will be the possible effects on Japanese problems of labour and capital by the debacle of labour interests in England or the enthronment of Conservatism on a secure basis.

This was not all. An unusual amount of interest was taken by the younger generation in the British politics, during the last few months. The experiment of a Labour Ministry in a Conservative country like England appealed to the fancy of the intelligentsia. Books by Mr. MacDonald were sold like hot cakes on a rainy day and the book-sellers reaped enormous harvests. There was such a brisk demand for them that large quantities of the ex-Prime Minister's works had to be imported by the quickest routes. Other socialist writers, too, sold well and the book-stalls vied with each other in exhibiting books on such subjects. The well-known Socialist writer and thinker, Professor Isoh Abe, and over a dozen other eminent personages who shared his views joined together and formed a Japanese Fabian Society. Things went rather further, and even the traditionally known docile women of Japan began to dabble in such knotty problems. Many of them applied for membership in the Japan Fabian Society, and there are to-day large numbers of them who write brilliant articles for the press on social and labour problems. In short, it was a boon and of a very remarkable nature. It pleased all and displeased none, and the beauty of it was that views diametrically opposed to each other thought it was working to their own special interests.

AGITATION IN STATES.

SANGLI DURBAR'S AUTOCRACY.

A Deccan State Subject writes:—

The Chief of Sangli had prohibited the holding of the fourth Deccan States Conference in his State. His Diwan declined to show ordinary courtesy to the delegates and visitors by withholding the use of the Dharmashalas. Some "*gundas*" created disturbance at the time of holding the Conference. The Chief without inquiring and without bringing the offenders before any court of justice suggested in a press note that this movement of constitutional agitation had something to do with this disturbance. He issued a press note in the excitement of the moment declaring that it was against the policy of the State to allow any agitation or criticism against the British Government or the Indian States. This *firman* of the Chief ordained leaders apace communities in the State to keep themselves aloof from such outside agitation. This press note was mainly directed against the constitutional agitation carried on by the Deccan States Conference for the political advancement of the subjects of the Indian States in the Deccan. The Press Note attempted to strike on one other roof of this tempt to strike on one at the root of this agitation and in its operation would have stifled this movement. It was therefore, imperative for the Deccan States Conference to protest against this arbitrary press note. It was quite possible if the press note had been allowed to remain unchallenged, the smaller States in the Deccan would have followed suit and the whole movement would have been extirpated. The Deccan States Conference vigorously protested against this fiat and sent a very exhaustive and cogent and convincing representation to the Chief and requested him to define his policy regard being had to the thoroughly constitutional character of this movement carried on by the Conference. The Chief has issued another press note in which he retraces his steps and declares that his first press note was not intended to stifle just and proper criticism and constitutional agitation. This climbing down so far is good for the movement and is a triumph of this just and legitimate cause. The Chief, however, has not acknowledged the representation of the Conference and sent a suitable reply to the same. The views expressed in first press note are, however, entertained by all the autocratic rulers of the Indian States and the trenchent criticism of them contained in the representation of the Deccan States Conference would be very instructive to all concerned with the well-being of the subjects of Indian States.

The following are the important extracts from the memorial sent to the Chief of Sangli, on behalf of the Daxini Sansthan Hita Vardhak Sabha, by the Honorary Secretaries of the Sabha:—

The Managing Committee, regards with great disquiet the Sangli Darbar's view which finds expression in the Press Note as to the permissibility of "any agitation or criticism against the British Government or the Indian States. The Daxini Sansthan Hitavardhak Sabha has a number of subjects of Sangli State on the roll of its members, and therefore the policy *here laid down touches the Sabha directly*. Moreover, to the Sabha the Press Note has even a wider significance than it has to the subjects of the Sangli State; and if other States assume the same attitude towards this movement, as the Sangli Darbar may possibly be held to do, *a concerted endeavour by the subjects of all Indian States* in general (which you will allow is perfectly a legitimate object) *to effect an improvement in the status of the subjects of Indian States will become impossible*. The Maganing Committee, therefore, considers it essential to get *from you a clear definition of the policy, which the Sangli Darbar intends to pursue towards attempts carried on in a strictly constitutional manner*, to attain *in a strictly constitutional manner, to attain this object*. The Sangli Darbar's policy surely requires a clearer definition than is contained in the Press Note; for it is incredibable that the Darbar should forbid all agitation or criticism directed against the British Government or the administration of any Indian State, and yet nothing less than this is conveyed by the above Press Note.

If all adverse criticism were in reality to come under your ban, then it would *become impossible for your subjects to conduct a newspaper, issue a political publication, hold a public meeting or arrange a private discussion on questions of policy or indeed treat fully any constitutional or administrative problems even in college or school classes either in Sangli State or outside*. The Managing Committee has far too high a sense of the enlightened character of your administration, to allow it to conceive for a moment that you desire by this Press Note to notify your intention of not only partially restricting *but wholly suppressing elemental rights of citizenship in a way* which no *potentate has attempted in modern times*.

That the *meaning which, on the face of it, the Press Note bears, is not exactly what is* intended to be conveyed, thereby, becomes plain from the fact that in the next paragraph, the Press Note proceeds to warn the subjects of Sangli State against participation in "*outside*" *agitation*.

The words would seem to imply that the prohibition contained in the first paragraph, though expressed in *too sweeping language*, is intended to apply only to outside agitation. What the correct interpretation of the term "outside agitation" may be is not known. Presumably it means agitation conducted, in the territory of Sangli State, by those who are not subjects of Sangli State. If so then, the Committee may take it the subjects of Sangli State themselves are at liberty to carry on an agitation in the State against the British Government or other States.

Nor does it at all seem likely to the Managing Committee that you wish to ban from your State all agitation or criticism, however reasonable and respectful, of the administrative acts or the policy of the British Government or other Indian States, *though such agitation or criticism be carried on by an outsider*. To enforce such a prohibition strictly, it would be necessary to exclude from Sangli all outside newspapers and *periodicals, even official minutes of the Legislative Councils and Hansards*.

As to the criticism of British Government, it may be added that rulers of Indian States themselves set the example to their subjects of criticising the Government of British India. For instance, the *Mysore Government* has been carrying on a well-organised agitation for the purpose of obtaining a share in the customs revenue collected by the British Government, proportionate to the quantity of goods consumed in Mysore State. Only the other day the Diwan of Mysore strongly censured the British Government for appropriating to themselves proceeds from import duties which belonged rightfully to his State. It is well known that His Exalted Highness the Nizam is promoting a very extensive propaganda, not only in his State, but in British India, the avowed object of which is to expose the alleged injustice involved in the retention of Berar by the British Government. Even the rulers of the Deccan States have, for time to time, met in their own conferences with a view to discuss or formulate their common demands or make joint protests in a place either in an Indian State or in British territory. Such cases can be multiplied indefinitely. If Indian States were in fact to be prohibited from criticising the British Government, the Princes' Chamber, where such criticism is freely indulged in, would become impossible. It but stands to reason that *those who profit by such an arrangement should not forbid all criticism of British Government on the part of their subjects*, but should on the contrary, afford them reasnable facilities for the ventilation of their complaints. We know that you, as a member of the Narendramandal have taken prominent part in such discussions.

On the fundamental right to unite, for the sake of obtaining redress of their grievances by constitutional agitation, the subjects of Indian States are bound to insist at all costs, and the Managing Committee of the Sabha cannot bring itself to believe, looking to the antecedents of the Sangli Darbar, that you wish to deprive them of this right (though the Press Note invites such a belief), at any rate without subjecting such deprivations to most stringent qualifications.

It will be seen that *personal abuse of Chiefs and indecent attacks thereon were the sole ground for the action*, Sir Prabhashanker took. He had no objection whatsoever to urge against the subjects of one State criticising the administration of another and the subjects of all States taking concerted measures to improve their common destiny. The proceedings *of the Deccan States Conference are free from the slightest blemish of the kind* and what has gone before may well stand as a guarantee for the future. The Managing Committee of the Sabha finds it hard to credit you "with a greater suspiciousness towards movements for popular liberties," than Sir Prabhashankar Puttani. However if all that the Press Note apparently conveys is seriously meant, it will have to be inferred that you are at least as "unfriendly to legitimate political' movements of Indian States subjects as Sir Prabhashankar is friendly. The rulers who have taken repressive action before have at least outwardly professed that such action was necessitated by unconstitutional or illegitimate agitaion of the people and that none of their repressive orders would prejudicially affect movements which are constitutional or legitimate. If your prohibitory orders is directed indiscriminately against all criticism or agitation, you will indeed be exposing yourself to the criticism that you wish to outrun all the repressive regimes of modern times in the sweep of your coercive policy.

As for the Sabha's object and method, they are absolutely unimpeachable. The object is "the attainment of responsible government in Indian States in the Deccan under the auspices of their respective rulers by all legitimate peaceful means." The Sabha has kept its activities within the limits of their object which was fixed at the first session held in 1921 when this activity of securing reforms in Indian States was inaugurated, under the presidency of Mr. Shankar Bhalchandra Rapat, B. A., a gentleman who has guided the fortunes of two States for several years. The Sabha has kept its activities scrupulously within those bounds. Indeed the question of overpassing the limits has never arisen and is not likely to arise at least for a long number of years to come. Currility is rivorously put down at all its meetings'.

The Managing Committee of the Sabha would therefore like you to consider its present representation and state by a fresh Press Note whether the prohibition contained in your present Press Note is meant to be limited to any particular forms of agitation or whether it extends also to perfectly constitutional and peaceful agitation of the kind carried on by this Sabha.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

HOLIDAYS FOR C. P. ARYA SAMAJISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Dec. 22.

The Government of the Central Provinces have issued instructions to all heads of departments saying it is understood that Dayanand Birth Centenary celebrations will deal purely with the amelioration of the condition of the Arya Samajists from the religious, economic and social standpoints. In such a case leave may be given to the Arya Samajists officials who apply and can be spared.

REV. OTTAMA.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Brown delivered judgment dismissing the appeal of Rev. Ottama and upholding the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the District Magistrate on the charge of sedition.

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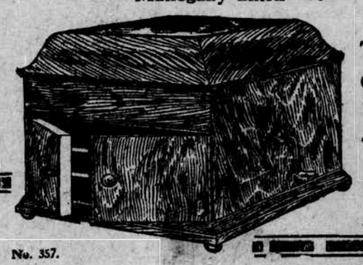

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